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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. JOHN, Business Manager.

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The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1874.

The New Five Per Cent. Loan.

Secretary Bristow, in speaking of the placing of the balance of the new five per cent. loan, says that he is opposed to all syndicates. He is in favor of allowing any person to come to the Treasury and buy bonds. He is opposed to the law requiring bids, and will recommend a material modification of the law at the next session of Congress, so as to cover his views. At present he is prohibited from increasing the bonded debt, if but for a few weeks, and as the law requires ninety days' notice before interest can be stopped, by which means alone the Secretary can compel an exchange) it is impossible for him to operate as favorably as he desires. He believes that by making direct sales he could so popularize the loan that the bonds could be disposed of in a short time. A few days ago a party desired to purchase five thousand dollars, worth of these bonds at the Treasury, but had to be informed that he would have to buy them in New York and pay a premium of two per cent. The Secretary thinks that many are deterred from investing in this loan on account of the two per cent. exaction for the benefit of the brokers. The Register of the Treasury is now engaged in preparing bonds of the new five per cent. loan, to the amount of some millions, to be ready for the bids to be opened on Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1874.

Strength and Location of the Army.

In view of the recent legislation of Congress, reducing the army to a mere shadow, and the Indian outbreaks constantly occurring along our extended frontier, it becomes a matter of importance to know what disposition has been made of the military forces of the United States, and also to show what proportion are in the Indian country, in the Southern States, on the Seaboard and on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers.

The following is an abstract of the return of troops and their location on June 30, 1874:

First Cavalry, 829 men—California, Oregon, Missouri, Idaho, Washington Territory and Nevada.

Second Cavalry, 880 men—Forts Sanders and Laramie, Camps Brown and Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory and Fort Ellis, Montana.

Third Cavalry, 963 men—Fort D. A. Russel, Spotted Tail Agency, Fort Fetterman, Camp Robinson, Sydney Barracks and Fort McPherson, Nebraska.

Fourth Cavalry, 760 men—Texas.

Fifth Cavalry, 908 men—Department of the Missouri.

Sixth Cavalry, 875 men—Department of Arizona.

Seventh Cavalry, 893 men—Minnesota and Dakota.

Eighth Cavalry, 945 men—New Mexico and Colorado.

Ninth Cavalry, 767 men—Texas.

Tenth Cavalry, 964 men—Indian Bill, Indian Territory, and Coucho, Griffen and Richardson, Texas.

First Artillery, 634 men; second, 675 men; third, 633 men; fourth, 660 men; fifth, 653 men; all on the Seaboard.

First Infantry, 563 men—Department of Dakota.

Second Infantry, 546 men—Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

Third Infantry, 550 men—Department of the Gulf.

Fourth Infantry, 560 men—Wyoming and Utah.

Fifth Infantry, 591 men—Kansas and Indian Territory.

Sixth Infantry, 561 men—Dakota.

Seventh Infantry—567 men—Montana.

Eighth Infantry, 585 men—Military Division of the Pacific.

Ninth Infantry, 552 men—Nebraska and Wyoming.

Tenth Infantry, 571 men—Texas.

Eleventh Infantry, 550 men—Texas and Indian Territory.

Twelfth Infantry, 507 men—California, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona.

Thirteenth Infantry, 576 men—Utah and Wyoming.

Fourteenth Infantry, 565 men—Wyoming and Nebraska.

Fifteenth Infantry, 591 men—Colorado and New Mexico.

Sixteenth Infantry, 594 men—Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Seventeenth Infantry, 575 men—Dakota.

Eighteenth Infantry, 486 men—South Carolina and Georgia.

Nineteenth Infantry, Department of the Missouri.

Twentieth Infantry, 515 men—Minnesota and Dakota.

Twenty-first Infantry, 571 men—Washington Territory, Oregon and Idaho.

Twenty-second Infantry, 537 men—Division of the Atlantic.

Twenty-third Infantry, 578 men—Department of the Platte.

Twenty-fourth Infantry, 592 men—Texas.

Twenty-fifth Infantry, 561 men—Texas and Indian Territory.

Engineer Battalion, 357 men—Willett's Point, New York.

Total—29,646 men.

Register Allison at Work.

The Register of the Treasury says that at no time in his experience has there been such an active transfer of registered bonds, and that the business of cancelling the old register and the issuing of new bonds to the purchasers has, of late, grown quite large. It is presumed that the sales have been made by parties who originally bought them for safe investment, some of their surplus capital and have been compelled to dispose of them to meet the immediate necessities of business, or by some losses incident to the stagnation of trade which followed in the wake of the panic of last fall. It is also observed that large investments in registered bonds are being made by foreigners. Last week one batch of seventy-five thousand dollars were transferred to a prominent Cuban.

Shall the Raiding Indians be Punished?

No reply has yet been received at Army Headquarters to the request of General Sheridan for authority to pursue the raiding Indians upon their reservations and forcibly take possession of the property plundered from the whites. It is now the opinion at headquarters that the Indian Bureau will send no answer, but that the Indians will be permitted to enjoy undisturbed possession of their blood-bought spoils.

INDIAN FIGHT IN TEXAS.

Rangers Attacked and Surrounded---Urgent Call on Fort Richardson for Help.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 18, via NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—The *News'* special from Sherman, Texas, says:

July 18, 12:10 P. M.—On last Friday, about twenty-five miles northwest of this place, a raiding band of Indians and a portion of Wise county Rangers collided. The former being in superior force caused the Rangers to retire with a loss of one man killed and several wounded. Later in the day the Indians attacked Loving's ranche, in Lost Valley, Jack county, fifteen miles distant, when, after a hard fight, the Indians were driven off, taking several horses and killing one of Loving's men, John Heath, who was shot through the head. A courier was immediately dispatched to Fort Richardson for medical assistance, and within one hour and twenty minutes fifty cavalrymen of the Tenth Regiment, with three days' rations were en route at full speed for the seat of war. On the arrival of the troops in the valley not an Indian could be seen nor a trail found. The troops then moved off, going south toward Keechi Valley, and arrived here at the garrison to-day at twelve o'clock.

LATER—To-day the Indians in heavy force again attacked the combined force of Rangers, and after five hours hard fighting, the night closed the fight, leaving the Indians holding the field and having the Rangers entirely surrounded. This was the situation last night at eight o'clock, when Major Jones, of the Rangers, sent in a courier to the post commander for immediate assistance, stating that he had three men killed, five wounded, twelve head of horses and fifteen men missing. Mr. Loving also writes for long range guns, saying that the Indians, without long range guns, were able to keep them off with their Winchester rifles. Within one hour after the courier arrived, one hundred mounted cavalry were again in the saddle going at the top of their speed for the field of action. They left here fifteen minutes after ten o'clock last night, which would put them in the valley by one o'clock this morning. There is no later news from the Indian fight. The estimate of their number is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty.

FIGHT WITH THE COMANCHES.

Colonel Carpenter Wounded---Six Men Killed---Stagekeeper Horribly Mutilated and His Wife Taken into Captivity.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The *Republican* has a special from Kansas City giving an extract from a telegram from Caddo, Indian Territory, to the Kansas City *Times*, to the effect that a fight occurred between a company of the Sixth Cavalry, under Colonel Carpenter, and a large body of Comanches thirty miles west of Fort Sill. Colonel Carpenter was badly wounded and six of his men killed. The Indian loss is unknown. After the fight the Indians came upon a stagekeeper and his wife, killing, scalping, skinning and most shockingly mutilating the body of the keeper in the presence of his wife. The woman was carried into captivity. The latest accounts of the Indians is that they attacked a party of wood choppers and it was feared, killed them. The date of these fights are not given.

THE BEECHER COMMITTEE.

Some Very Incompetent Evidence

TESTIMONY OF MR. SAMUEL WILKESON.

He Says that Tilton Reported that Bowen Intimated that He Did Not Doubt, &c.

Tilton's Money Troubles the Cause of His Disquietude.

Direct and Competent Evidence that He Has No Serious Charge Against Beecher.

The Tripartite Agreement Reviewed and Explained.

A Brace of Self-Convicted Liars and Scandal-Mongers.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT,

although not yet officially before the Committee, is in the hands of his friends and will be submitted as soon as Mr. Tilton's is put in. Gentlemen who have seen it speak of it as a frank, straightforward, manly document. Mr. Beecher addresses himself in detail to the Tilton case, explains the nature of his trouble with Tilton, denies that he ever made an impure imputation to Mrs. Tilton, and concludes with an absolute and unequivocal denial of all other slanders which have been set in motion against him. He acknowledges that Mrs. Tilton complained to him of her husband, that she spoke of his infidelity and cited instances, spoke of his going with strange women and proved that her statement was true and finally begged him (Beecher) to advise her as a man and minister what to do. Mr. Beecher, after long deliberation and considerable hesitation, advised her, if she felt she could not reclaim her husband, to leave him. After a time Mr. Beecher felt that he had made a mistake in giving this advice. He thought that perhaps, if left to the impulses of his own generous nature, Tilton would have abandoned the strange women after whom he had been running and return to the peace of his own household. In this condition of mind he apologized to Tilton for what he had done, promised to extend to him the right hand of fellowship in the future, and to bury the past utterly.

TILTON'S FORTHCOMING STATEMENT

will, it is said, disappoint the public greatly. The supposition has been that he would undertake to prove that Mr. Beecher had done him a grave personal injury, that he would specify that wrong and adduce evidence of its reality. But it is understood that he has resolved to remain reticent in regard to his own family, but will go into the general scandal; in other words, that he will attempt to show that Mr. Beecher outraged, not the Siltons, but some other household. He reasons in this way: "My proposition is that Mr. Beecher is not, in man to woman, a Christian pulpit. What Mr. Beecher has done to me, is my own affair. The public interest is properly in my main proposition, and in support of it I submit the following statement," &c. This document, there is good reason for stating, will affect the character of two or three persons besides Mrs. Tilton. The consistency of Mr. Tilton's proposition will be best judged of by the public when the statement appears and its contents are compared with its promises.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Herald* prints the statement of Samuel Wilkeson before the Beecher Investigating Committee. The substance is that in the last week of March, 1872, Theodore Tilton came to his office and took from his pocket a worn proof press of a letter he proposed to publish in the next issue of the *Golden Age*, unless Henry Ward Beecher did him justice. The letter, which was dated January 1, 1871, was addressed to Henry C. Bowen, acknowledges the receipt of a sudden notice breaking his two contracts as editor of the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Union*, and goes on to state that it was in the early part of the Rebellion that Bowen first intimated to him that Beecher had committed acts of adultery, for which, if he (Bowen) should expose him, he would be driven from the pulpit. "From that time forward, Bowen's references to Beecher's weakness," says Tilton, "were frequent. On the 25th of December, 1870, at an interview in Bowen's house, at which Oliver Johnson was present, you (Bowen) spoke freely and repeatedly of Beecher as an unsafe visitor to the families of his congregation. You alluded by name to a woman, now a widow, whose husband's death you did not conceal was hastened by his knowledge that Mr. Beecher had maintained with her improper intimacy. You informed us that Mr. Beecher had made to you a confession of this fact, which, with tears, implored your forgiveness. After Mr. Johnson retired, you related to me the case of another woman * * * You expressed a hope that upon him (Beecher) quit his sacred office, volunteered to bear such a demand and to sustain it. This letter you presented to Mr. Beecher, at Mr. Freeland's residence, and afterwards you sought an interview with me and, with face livid with rage, threatened with a loud voice that if ever I should inform Mr. Beecher of the statements you made concerning his adultery, or should compel you to adduce the evidence on which you agreed to base the demand for his removal from Brooklyn, you would deprive me of my engagements with the *Independent* and *Union*, and if I ever attempted to enter those offices would have me forcibly ejected. I told you I should inform Mr. Beecher or anybody else, according to the dictates of my judgment. Hardly had your violent words ceased ringing in my ears, when I received your summary notices breaking my contract."

Mr. Wilkeson says that: Shocked with the mischeviousness of the matter Tilton threatened to publish, he remonstrated against it. A discussion ensued, on Tilton's part passionate and noisy. He (Tilton,) complained that Bowen had dismissed him without cause and ruined him in fame, prospects and estate. had borrowed this wrong by refusing to pay a large debt for editorial services, of which he was in pressing need, compelling him finally to bring suit to collect it. His next complaint was that Mr. Beecher had not helped him in his troubles; that he was lying crushed on the sidewalk in Brooklyn, and Mr. Beecher who had such power that with his little finger he could have lifted up and reinstated him, saw him in his agony and ruin and passed by in silence and indifferent. Rising into dramatic rage, impetuously pacing the room from corner to corner and speaking with intense passion, he declared, "I will have revenge on him. I will pursue him to his grave."

It was clear to me," says Mr. Wilkeson, "that what Tilton wanted was money, and that his purpose in coming to me was to raise money. He left my office calm and happy in the development of the arrangement I outlined to him, which should immediately give him in hand the money Bowen owed him, secure to him in the columns with Beecher and Bowen, procure for him flattering mention in the *Independent*, and a handsome notice in the *Christian Union* of his newspaper enterprise. The well known 'Tripartite agreement' came from the negotiations initiated after this interview. Bowen agreed to pay forthwith Tilton's salary and to publish a card reparatory card in the *Independent*. On the night of April 2d, 1872, when the agreement was ready for signature, Tilton was in a happy frame of mind and overflowing with love and admiration Beecheryards."

Wilkeson gives the terms of the agreement as originally drafted. This paper was read at a meeting of four gentlemen, of whom Tilton was one. He was charmed with it and said he could conscientiously and heartily subscribe his name to every word of it. His second sign it twelve times over if that would induce Bowen to sign it once, and in his eagerness he took up a pen to sign it, but was restrained by a suggestion that Bowen might be less willing to sign it if Tilton signed it first. It was carried away with Tilton's signature.

Wilkeson's statement continues as follows. "In a full and kind conversation between me and Mr. Tilton, after the meeting on the night of April 2 broke up, he replied to a clear cut question I put to him, that the only wrong Mr. Beecher had ever done him had been to attempt to hold him to a bond, an ample and satisfactory written apology. I repeated to him the mention of a graver injury than that, made to me by a person whose information was alleged to be derived in part directly from himself, and in part at second hand from a confession of his wife. With great spirit he denied the truth of both these statements. He filled the informant at second hand a sexually morbid monomaniac who had imagined every word she uttered. He scornfully said there was not a shadow of truth in her story. He expressed amazement that the other person should state that he had ever said there was anything criminal in Mr. Beecher's conduct, and denied in the fullest and most energetic manner that he had ever said so or said anything that could be so construed by a truthful and healthy mind; and he returned to his previous declaration, that Mr. Beecher's sole offense was improper language to his wife, and repeated it anew, and again repeated that the written confession and apology he had in keeping would make ample atonement for that wrong. The next morning, on the third of April, Tilton came to my office in the Equitable Insurance Company's building. He was flushed and sullen. There was a hitch in the money payments. He said abruptly that he would not sign the agreement, that it would have to be altered before he would sign it. Kindling in anger as he talked, he said that in the negotiation Mr. Bowen had been well taken care of by Mr. Claflin, and Mr. Beecher well taken care of by me, but he had been left out in the cold with the money due from Bowen unpaid. I combatted this fancy kindly, and tried to soothe him and told him to the arrangement he had made, but he flew out wild and declared with the utmost passion that he would never, while he lived, sign a paper that should disable him from pursuing Henry Ward Beecher, and he demanded a copy of his paragraph, in the 'Tripartite agreement' that he might alter it. I made a copy for him and he sat down at the table and began to scratch and interline it, but he rose up and threw his work away uncompleted. Before he left, I gathered from what he said that Bowen had refused to pay the full amount of his claim, and that his law suit would have to go on; but the full amount was paid within a day or two thereafter, and the 'Tripartite agreement' was executed, not the one I drafted and all the parties accepted, but a modification of that. I used my last copy of this instrument in my testimony before the Committee, and can now only say that all the portions of the agreement which are italicized were omitted from the agreement finally executed. The efficacy of the covenants I aimed at was lost and the compact defeated. Tilton, in modifying his paragraph, backed out of his disavowal of his imputations on Mr. Beecher, and his admission that they were untrue, and carefully secured to himself the full liberty to pursue the great preacher forever with innuendoes. My testimony before the Committee shows the changes in the 'Tripartite agreement' as originally drawn, and which all the parties to it had heartily approved and had promised to sign. It also shows my earnest remonstrances against permitting these changes to be made, and my warnings of the mischievious consequences that would inevitably follow. The following are the omitted portions of the original agreement:

"I, Henry C. Bowen, know nothing derogatory to Mr. Beecher's reputation as a clergyman or a man, and I expressly disavow the charges, imputations and innuendoes imputed to have been made by me and set forth in a letter written to me by Theo. Tilton on the first day of January, 1871, a copy of which letter is hereto annexed; and I declare that those charges, imputations and innuendoes are without any foundation in fact, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"I, Theodore Tilton, returning of my free will to a man whom I have revered and loved as a father, thus renew and confirm my faith in Henry Ward Beecher as a grandly good and generous man. I, too, disavow each and all of the imputations and charges in the said annexed letter repeated and contained; and any and all other imputations upon his character and conduct, which have been said to come from me, I disavow and covenant never to repeat, or to allow the same to be repeated.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Mr. Tilton appeared before the Tilton Investigating Committee and read his statement. At half-past twelve, this morning, Tilton, who had been reading his statement carefully and deliberately to the Committee left Dr. Starrs' residence, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Frank Moulton.

A score of eager reporters gathered around Mr. Tilton as he emerged from the residence of Dr. Starrs, and eagerly inquired for news. He said "I have nothing to say, except that I have made my statement and that I think it is unanswerable."

In reply to a question as to whether his statement could be obtained, he said the Committee had agreed that nothing should be made public as yet. He then drove off with his friend Moulton.

The Committee refused, in the most decided manner, any information whatever. They said Mr. Tilton's statements had been made, but there were other witnesses to be heard from, and the time had not yet arrived to give anything to the public.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

An Old Problem Unsolved---Two Trains Attempt to Pass on a Single Track---One Person Killed and Many Injured.

CANASERAGA, N. Y., July 18.—Trains No. 8 eastward, and No. 7 west bound, both through express trains on the Erie Railroad, came in collision on the single track a mile east of Canaseraga, at nine o'clock this morning, while going from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. Both engines were destroyed, as were also the baggage and smoking cars of the west bound train. A number of passengers in the westward smoking car were hurt. One Vanhorn, from Philadelphia, has his left arm and leg broken, and also seems to be injured internally. A couple of other passengers in the same car have their arms broken, and several are severely cut and bruised. The baggage master of the western train, named Atkins, was killed. The brakeman on the same train had his ankle broken. The firemen and engineers escaped with slight cuts and bruises. The engine of the eastward train plunged through the engine, baggage and smoking car of the westward train, smashed the front platform and glass in the front end of the forward first-class car, which was filled with passengers, all of whom escaped injury. The baggage car of the eastward bound train had its end burst out, but the baggage was uninjured. The westward bound baggage was destroyed and the mails soaked and torn. It is stated that the eastward train had the right of way. The westward train should have waited at Rossweil, the next station of Canaseraga, westward. The conductor says he had a new engineer this morning; that he instructed him at Burns to pull up to the station and wait for his orders; that instead of which he plunged ahead. The road curves sharply where the collision took place, and the trains are invisible to each other a hundred rods apart. The crash of the engines was the first warning to the passengers.

POTTAGE, N. Y., July 18.—The passengers on the wrecked trains at Canaseraga were transferred to the uninjured cars either side of the wreck and forwarded, the eastward bound passengers getting away at 12:30 this afternoon.

LATER—Vanhorn, who was badly injured by the railroad accident here, is agent of the New York and Erie Railroad. The fireman on the eastern bound train had his ankle broken and was hurt internally. All the passenger coaches of both trains remained on the track, except the westward smoking car. The baggage man killed is Robert Atkinson, of Jersey City. Fireman William Benjeman had a leg broken, and Engineer Wm. Hughes and G. Henry, of Terre Haute, President of the Paris and Decatur Railroad, collar bone broken; O.W. Barrett, of Chicago, left arm contused; Dr. Lovejoy, of Moorsville, head cut; Geo. Guswold, of Hornellsville, and Thos. Stewart, of Buffalo, head cut and severe contusions. The boiler heads of the engines were driven back into each other. Both boilers remain on their trucks, but are swept clear of the tenders, and all the top and side of the hamper of the westward baggage car was torn to splinters and fell on the east side of the track. The forward first class car of the westward train, which was full of passengers, was driven by the trucks, swept everything above the floor of the smoking car, and only stopped at the wreck of the engines, where it remained exactly on the floor of the smoking car nearly intact; while the body, seats and passengers of the smoking car, and a portion of the wreck of the baggage car were piled on the western side of the road. The railroad company sent a wagon load of trunks to the wreck for passengers who had lost theirs, but a large quantity of baggage remains in the wreck of the westward train is named Demaire, and of the eastward train, Goss. Railroad employees say the eastward train was entitled to the track.

TERRIBLE CHILD MURDER.

The Boston Boy Murderer's Latest Victim---Remains of a Little Girl Discovered in a Cellar.

BOSTON, July 18.—At South Boston, this afternoon, the remains of little Katy Mary Curran, a girl of ten years, who mysteriously disappeared some four months ago, were discovered in the cellar of the building 327 Broadway, formerly occupied as a store by Mrs. R. H. Pomeroy, the mother of young Pomeroy, who is now in jail awaiting trial on a charge of cruelly torturing and murdering a young boy by the name of Millin, on the 22d of April last. The discovery was made by some workmen employed in the adjoining cellar. A stone was loosened and fell upon a pile of ashes in the part formerly occupied by the Pomeroys, and upon going in to remove it a fragment of a dress was seen protruding from the heap. Upon pulling it out, the child's head was brought to light. The police were immediately summoned, and the remainder of the body of the child was exhumed. The remains were much decomposed. Detectives and the parents of the child were sent for. The excitement was so intense that the mother and elder brother of the Pomeroy boy were arrested as a measure of safety, it being feared that they would be lynched. The theory of the detectives is that the young murderer enticed his victim into the cellar during the absence of his mother, and after torturing her to death disposed of the remains in the manner above described.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT UNSEATED FOR CORRUPTION.

LONDON, July 16.—Albert Grant, Liberal Conservative, Member of the House of Commons for Kidderminster, has been unseated for corrupt practices in his electoral canvass.

INDEPENDENCE OF ROUMANIA.

The governments of Austria and Russia have agreed to open negotiations with the Sublime Porte looking to the recognition of the independence of Roumania by Turkey.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION—FIFTEEN KILLED.

LONDON, July 20, 5:30 A. M.—By a colliery explosion at Wigan, fifteen persons were killed.

Spain.

ALL SPAIN DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE —PROPERTY OF CARLISTS SEQUESTRATED.

MADRID, July 19—Decrees have been issued declaring all Spain in a state of seige; sequestrating the property of Carlists, whose estates will be held liable to a heavy penalty to the relatives of Republicans slain and, finally creating a special reserve of 125,000 men. The government announces in its official orders that it will not permit the shooting of prisoners in retaliation for Carlist atrocities.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, July 20.—A proclamation has been issued supplementary to the decree establishing a state of siege. It declares that charges of sedition or conspiracy against the State shall be tried by court martial, and persons convicted of interfering with the operation of railways and telegraphs shall suffer death.

Turkey.

GREAT FIRE IN GALATA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—An extensive conflagration is raging in Galata, one of the suburbs of this city, and many buildings have been burned.

STEUBENVILLE.

The Gilbert Homicide---Policeman Stephens Held for Court---The Races Next Week---A Pittsburgh Firm at Work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 16, 1874.

M. C. Junkin, Esq., held an inquest today over the body of John E. Gilbert, the man who was clubbed to death about ten o'clock Tuesday night by policeman Stephens. The verdict is, that deceased came to his death by reason of wounds received at the hands of Rosswell M. Stephens, and that Stephens was not justified in killing Gilbert. Stephens was arrested at noon to-day and taken before Justice Junkin, and recognized in one thousand dollars for his appearance at Court forthwith. All the evidence goes to show that Gilbert was terribly maltreated by Stephens and other officers, without any provocation whatever; that he did not resist or strike the officer, but merely broke loose and ran away. Several witnesses testified that Gilbert was intoxicated and that the officers put nippers on Gilbert's wrist and tried to compel him to walk, although bystanders remonstrated with them and told them he was seriously injured. His skull was broken in nine places. The affair causes considerable excitement.

The races of the Jefferson county Driving Park Association, July 22d, 23d and 24th, promise to be very interesting. Sleepy George, Copperbottom Sealskin, Silverdale, Again, Jim Collins and other noted horses will participate.

The new and extensive lamp chimney works of Messrs. Reddick, McKee & Co., of Pittsburgh, commenced operations last night.

CHICAGO.

Three Dead Bodies Found in the Ruins---Losses and Casualties of Wednesday's Fire.

CHICAGO, July 16—The bodies of two men and a child were discovered under the ruins of the house No. 461 South Clark street, last evening, and taken to the morgue. They were victims of Tuesday's fire.

Among the losses by the fire yesterday afternoon, are Dugan's packing house and out buildings, worth about $6,000, uninsured, and stock valued at $12,000, partially insured. Hurlbut on the side of the lake, loss probably $15,000; Breeze's sash, door and blind factory, $3,000 to $4,000. Fireman Schwartz was severely injured by the falling of a cornice from a burning building. Three attempts at incendiarism were discovered during the progress of the fire. The insurance on all the buildings burned is small.

SEVEN LIVES LOST—HELPING THE NEEDY —REBUILDING BUGUN.

Thus far, seven persons are known to have lost their lives by the fire of Tuesday night. Strenuous efforts are being made to furnish homes for those rendered by fire with the necessaries of life. All aid societies are giving their help. Rebuilding has already commenced, and contacts have been made for the immediate structures to replace, immediately those destroyed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Ex-Attorney General of Manitoba Cruelly Beaten in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 20.—Ex-Attorney General Clarke, of Manitoba, was last evening struck twice in the head with a slung-shot, in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, by some unknown person, and robbed of his watch and money. Clarke was leaving for the East, he was set upon by crowds of ruffians of Minneapolis, headed by Mike Hay, Chief of Police of that city, and severely beaten. Clarke escaped by a hurried flight, and the officers put nippers on Gilbert's wrist and tried to compel him to walk, although bystanders remonstrated with them and told them he was seriously injured. His skull was broken in nine places. The affair causes considerable excitement.

The races of the Jefferson county Driving Park Association, July 22d, 23d and 24th, promise to be very interesting. Sleepy George, Copperbottom Sealskin, Silverdale, Again, Jim Collins and other noted horses will participate.

The new and extensive lamp chimney works of Messrs. Reddick, McKee & Co., of Pittsburgh, commenced operations last night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1874.

MCCORMICK'S HYDEOPHOBIA—DIRECTIONS FOR THE PHYSICIANS.

The physicians who have been acting as a Coroner's Jury in the case of William McCormick, who died of hydrophobia June 23th, have brought their investigation to a close and given a verdict. They say: "We have been unable to establish conclusively by what dog the deceased came to his death." McCormick. We regard hydrophobia as a disease communicated only by the inoculation with the specie virus, and not capable of transmission by the lower bibrid animal. As a means of prevention we recommend that persons bitten by any dog or other animal should, at once, if the wound is received in a part where it is proper to practice excision, have the wounded part thoroughly excised, and that the wound be allowed to bleed for a few minutes in a basin of warm water, and, finally, that the wound be cauterized with nitrate of silver, nitric acid, caustic, potassia, a hot iron or a burning coal. In case a surgeon cannot be found to practice excision, the patient should apply a cord above the wound and then suck the part, provided he has no excoriations in his mouth, and at the first opportunity apply some one of the caustics mentioned at any period prior to the development of the disease, and it will be proper to excite the cicatrix and cauterize.

Sioux Attacking Mining Camps.

OMAHA, July 18.—A dispatch from Rawlins, Wy., states that a courier has just arrived from the mining camps, forty miles north of there, with information that on Wednesday, the 15th, two hundred Sioux attacked the mining camp at Seminole and fought the camp of thirty-five miners two days. Ed. Daniel was killed. A small party of citizens, hastily got well armed, started for Seminole to assist the miners yesterday. Fears are entertained that the Indians have attacked other camps in the vicinity that are not fortified. Governor Campbell of Wyoming has telegraphed to General Ord for assistance to be sent from Fort Steel, which is the nearest post. General Ord has ordered a company of cavalry to go at once by rail from Fort Russell, Wyoming, to Fort Steel immediately to reinforce the Seminole miners. Several war parties are reported camped on Deer Creek, Wyoming, which is near Fort Fetterman.

IN COLORADO.

Manitou, "The Saratoga of the West"---The Mineral Springs---Clean Linen and Godliness---Colorado Springs---Denver and Its Characteristics---Ascent of a Mountain Under Difficulties---Climate, Vegetation and Society of Colorado---Good Lands Passed By on the Route Thither---The Cost of Living---Indian Scares---Traveling Under Escort, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, July 6, 1874.

From the "Garden of the Gods" we drove to Manitou, where the best known springs of the Territory are located. This place is often called "the Saratoga of the West." Already several hundred persons have arrived to spend the season, some of them invalids, but more pleasure seekers. The location is very picturesque, and the buildings and fencing have been put up with reference to keeping the appearance of rusticity. There are already three large hotels here, and the sound of the carpenter's hammer and the masons trowel is heard on every side in the erection of new buildings. There are one iron and three soda springs here, the former being used for a strong tonic, and the latter for cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. The water was exceedingly disagreeable to me, but I am told that after using it for a few days the soda water becomes palatable. The escaping of the gas gives them the appearance of boiling springs. The second one is in a white rock that has the appearance of depositions of soda, and its waters are much used in bathing.

These springs are situated at the base of Pike's Peak, while the Cheyenne mountains are only eight miles distant. For city people, I can think of no more delightful resort.

Many persons live in tents and wagons in the vicinity of these springs, and by that means have the benefits of the water and mountain air at reasonable rates. Colorado hotels give first-class fare, at enormous rates.

I must tell you quite a joke on our party that occurred at the springs. We had already been out ten days when we arrived there, and although we had taken off our linen overdresses at every camp, yet somehow we had managed to have a grease spot on them for every stopping place.

I thought of the Chicago woman who said that to be well dressed yields more true consolation than religion. She had tried both and knew. I think at the Manitou I should have preferred a clean linen suit, for the other would look so strange in Colorado.

We knew Western people could make allowance for our travel-worn appearance, but the gay dresses of the visitors were so decidedly New York in appearance, and they surveyed us with such large exclamation points in their faces that, for myself, I felt like making a courtesy to each one I met and saying: "Pardon me, madam, I know I am a sinful being."

I have heard persons say that ladies dress for the approval of gentlemen, my observation on this occasion was a complete disproval of that theory. I did not regard a regiment of gentlemen, but the cool critical eye of one well dressed woman was sufficient to wilt me.

The gentlemen of our party, although more dilapidated than we, manifested the utmost *sang-froid* and displayed their "old forms" with the air of Beau Brummels.

If the mineral waters of the springs had been the nectar of the gods a few hours bathing under the circumstances, would have sufficed me. Moral: Visit the civilized places before climbing the mountains.

The village of Colorado Springs is located six miles from Manitou. This town, as well as Denver, is irrigated like Salt Lake City, by running water on each side of the street. It is a beautiful place, although very suggestive of Dickens' estimate of American homes generally. "The white of the houses is so very white, and the green trimmings so very green," in other words, it is painfully new.

I sympathize with Hawthorne, who on seeing the grand old English homes, says the true American *ought* to be equal to living in a wigwam, only he cannot. It takes a century at least to make a home. Denver is a real city. The gem of the plains. Every physical comfort that you can think of in New York can be found here. Denver is Colorado, as completely as Paris is France. It is very gay now with its summer rush of visitors. Its winters, I infer, are rather stupid. The pulse of Denver shows that it, like the rest of the Territory, is fast. It has, however, many cultivated and refined people, and is one of the wealthiest towns of its size on the continent.

At Denver we met some Kansas friends, whose account of their ascent of one of the peaks was told to elicit our sympathy. It had the opposite effect, and was greeted with screams of laughter. The family had a friend who, for sanitary reasons, had insisted himself on the side of the mountain. Their son had been up to see the friend, and returned to advise his parents that the scenery and surroundings would pay them to make the ascent, and that the road was accessible with the carriage. They started, but had made only a small part of the ascent, when they were obliged to leave the carriage and make the trip on *burros* (I am not sure of the spelling). Now the *burro* is a very small animal of the mule type, and communicates with humanity only in the Spanish language. Mr. A. is a very tall man, and astride a *burro* almost rode walking. "Shu, shu," screamed the son, and off went the donkeys at a rough trot.

"Wo, wo (woe)," hallooed the pater, and "woe, woe," moaned the mater, "Shu, shu," shouted the boy, and the donkeys hurried pell-mell over the rough road. At last Mr. A., in pure desperation, screamed "James, you young rascal, if you don't stop these d——d donkeys I'll murder you as sure as you live."

When James had enjoyed his laugh, he gave the right word and the donkeys came to a walk. James walked the rest of the way, but of course were too fatigued to enjoy the visit. They enjoyed standing for a few days.

From Denver we returned to Los Animas, through Pueblo, as the gentlemen of the party had exhausted the time that could be spared from business. We traveled over five hundred miles in a little wagon, which I found very comfortable, though it satisfied any hereditary nomadic instinct that lurked in the blood since the days when the Celtic hordes roamed worshipping in the groves of the Druids.

And now for the climate, vegetation and society of Colorado. The land being so high above the level of the sea necessitates rapid breathing and certainly benefits and frequently cures persons afflicted with weak lungs, while it is injurious to rheumatism and fever and ague.

It is subject to the most terrific sand storms, lasting for days at a time, making the skin black with sand, and even hurling small pebbles with such violence as to scratch the face. The days are hot and the nights cold, while rain in the summer is a great rarity.

As an agricultural country it looks like a failure. Nothing will grow without irrigation, and that means great trouble and expense. Every business is carried on on the principle of twenty-four per cent. again, because money will loan for that. This puts living almost beyond the means of poor people. An ordinary workman gets two dollars and a half per day, and a plain meal for a family from four to five dollars. Mexicans do all the masculine labor at twenty or twenty-five dollars per month, thus completely shutting out poor young men; *very* ordinary board can be had for ten dollars per week.

The crops this year, even with irrigation, which they say is very faithful, would turn the hearts of our Illinois and Kansas farmers sick. It makes one sad to see people passing over the rich lands of Southern Kansas, to found Colorado, and when once there, they wander up and down like the lost tribes, disappointed and heart-sick. I talked to a great many women in Colorado, but did not meet one who liked to live there. Some could not speak of the States without a quiver of the lip. If corrospondents could see their work in these parts, the editor of the *Independent* would be overwhelmed. This was the situation last night at eight o'clock, when Major Jones, of the Rangers, sent in a courier to the post commander for immediate assistance, stating that he had three men killed, five wounded, twelve head of horses and fifteen men missing.

Beecher's Downfall!

FULL TEXT OF TILTON'S STATEMENT.

Sworn Proof by the Injured Husband.

Abundant Confessions of the Guilty Pair.

Documentary Evidence Without a Flaw.

The Very Worst Phase of the Case Established Unquestionably.

Beecher Criminally Intimate with Mrs. Tilton During a Long Period.

Stagy Incident in Tilton's Bedroom.

The Plymouth Pastor Obtains a Recantation of Mrs. Tilton's Confession.

A Lamentable Story of Shame, Guilt, Hypocrisy and Remorse.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The following is Mr. Tilton's statement:

Gentlemen of the Committee—In communicating to you the detailed statement of the facts and evidence which you have been several days expecting at my hands, let me remind you of the circumstances which call the statement forth. In my recent letter to Mr. Bowen, I alluded to an offense and an apology by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. To whomsoever else this allusion seemed indefinite,

TO MR. BEECHER IT WAS PLAIN.

The offense was committed by him; the apology was made by him; both acts were his own, and were among the most momentous occurrences of his life. Of all men in Plymouth Church or in the world, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the one man who was best informed concerning this offense and apology, and the one man who least needed to inquire into either. Nevertheless, while possessing perfect knowledge of both these acts done by himself, he has chosen to put on a public affectation of ignorance and innocence concerning them, and has conspicuously appointed a committee of six of the ablest men of his Church, together with two attorneys, to inquire into what he leaves you to suppose is the unaccountable mystery of this offense and apology, as if he had neither committed one nor offered the other, but as if both were the mere figments of my own evil imagination, thus adroitly prompting the public to draw the deduction that I am a person under some hallucination or delusion, living in advream and fooling myself. Furthermore, in order to cast over this explanation the delicate glamour which always lends a charm to the defense of a woman's honor,

MRS. ELIZABETH R. TILTON,

lately my wife, has been prompted away from her home to reside under Mr. Beecher's friends and to co-operate with him in his ostensibly honest and laudable inquiry into facts concerning which she too, as well as he, has for years had a perfect and equal knowledge with himself. This investigation, therefore, has been publicly pressed upon me by Mr. Beecher, seconded by Mrs. Tilton, both of whom, having have united in assuming before the public the non-existence of grave and solemn facts into which they have conspired to investigate, but have refused me of eliciting, but of denying the truth. This joint assumption by them, which has seemed to your committee to be in good faith, has naturally led you to an examination in which you expect to find on their part nothing but innocence, and on my part nothing but slander. It is now my unhappy duty, from which I have in vain labored to sought earnestly to be delivered, to give you

THE FACTS AND EVIDENCES

for reversing your opinion on this subject. In doing this painful, I may say heart-rending, task, the possibility for making the grave disclosures which I am about to lay before you belongs, not to me, but first to Mr. Beecher, who has prompted you to this examination, and next to Mrs. Tilton, who has joined him in a conspiracy which cannot fail to be full of peril and wretchedness to many hearts. I call you to witness that at my first brief examination by the committee, I begged and implored you not to inquire into the facts of this case, but rather to seek to bury them beyond all possibility of revelation. Happy for all concerned had this entreaty been heeded! It is now too late. The last opportunity for reconciliation and settlement has passed. This investigation, undertaken by you in ignorance of the dangers against which Mr. Beecher should have warned you in advance, will shortly prove itself to your committee to have been an act of wanton and wicked folly for which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as its originator and public sponsor, will thereafter have no "space for repentance, though he seek it carefully and with tears." This desperate man must hold himself only, and not me, accountable for the wretchedness which these disclosures will carry to his own home and hearth, as they have already brought to mine. I will add, that the original disclosure referred to in the ensuing sworn statement are, for the most part, in my possession, but that the apology and a few other papers are in the hands of Francis D. Moulton.

Truly yours,

[Signed] THEODORE TILTON.

Tilton's Sworn Statement.

WHEREAS, The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has instituted the appointment of a committee consisting of six members of his Church and society, to inquire and report upon the alleged aspersions upon his character by Theodore Tilton, and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, formerly the wife of Mr. Tilton, has openly deserted her home in order to co-operate with Mr. Beecher in a conspiracy to overthrow the credibility and good repute of her late husband as a man and citizen,

Therefore, Theodore Tilton being thus authorized and required, and by the published demand made upon him by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and being now and hereafter released by the act of Mrs. Tilton from further responsibility for the concealment of the truth touching her relations with Mr. Beecher, hereby sets forth, under solemn oath, the following facts and testimony:

FIRST—That on the second of October, 1855, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a marriage between Theodore Tilton and Elizabeth R. Richards was performed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which marriage, thirteen years afterwards, was dishonored and violated by this clergyman through the criminal seduction of this wife and mother, as hereinafter set forth.

SECOND—That for a period of about fifteen years, extending both before and after this marriage, an intimate friendship existed between Theodore Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which friendship was cemented to such a degree that in consequence thereof the subsequent dishonoring by Mr. Beecher of his friend's wife was a crime of uncommon wrongfulness and perfidy.

THIRD—That about nine years ago, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began, and thereafter continued, a friendship with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, for whose delicacy and extreme religious sensibility he often expressed to her husband a high admiration, visiting her from time to time for years, until the year 1870, when, for reasons hereinafter stated, he ceased such visits, during which period, by many tokens and attentions, he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby, after much moral resistance by her, and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, he accomplished the possession of her person, maintaining with her thenceforward, during the period hereinafter stated, the relation called "criminal intercourse," this relation having been urged by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong—such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious nature against such violation of trust and honor.

FOURTH—That on the evening of October 10th, 1868, or thereabouts, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton being then and there with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at his residence, she being then in a tender state of mind owing to the recent death of a young child, and during this interval of grief and mental commerce took place between this pastor and this parishioner; the motive on her part being, as hereinbefore stated, not regarded by her at the time criminal or wrong; which act was followed by a similar act of criminality between these same parties at Mr. Tilton's residence during a pastoral visit paid by Mr. Beecher to her on the subsequent Saturday evening: followed also by other similar acts on various occasions from the autumn of 1868 to the spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places to which the pastor would invite and accompany her, or at which he would meet her by previous appointment; these acts of wrong being on her part, from first to last, not wanton or consciously wicked, but arising through a blinding of her moral perceptions, occasioned by the powerful influence exerted on her mind at that time, to this end, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her trusted religious preceptor and guide.

FIFTH—That the pastoral visits made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to Mrs. Tilton during the year 1868 became so frequent as to excite comment, being in marked contrast with his known habit of making few pastoral calls on his parishoners, which frequency in Mrs. Tilton's case is shown in letters written to her husband during his absence in the West; these letters giving evidence that during a period of five or six weeks, twelve different pastoral calls on Mrs. Tilton were made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which calls became noticeably infrequent on Mr. Tilton's return to his home.

SIXTH—That previous to the aforesaid criminal intimacy, one of the reasons which Mrs. Tilton alleged for her encouragement of such exceptional attentions from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was the fact that she had been much distressed with rumors against his moral purity, and wished to convince him that she could receive his kindness and yet resist his solicitations, and that she could inspire in him, by her purity and fidelity, an increased respect for the chaste dignity of womanhood. Previous to the autumn of 1868, she maintained with Christian firmness toward her pastor this position of resistance, always refusing his amorous pleas, which were strong and oft repeated, and in a letter to her husband, dated February 3, 1868, she wrote as follows:

"To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin. Here I am strong; no demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood."

SEVENTH—That the first suspicion which crossed the mind of Theodore Tilton that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was abusing or might abuse the affection and reverence which Mrs. Tilton bore towards her pastor, was an improper caress given by Beecher to Mrs. Tilton while seated by her side on the floor of his library, overlooking engravings. Mr. Tilton a few hours afterwards, asked of his wife an explanation of her permission of such liberty, whereat she at first denied the fact, but then confessed it, and said she had spoken thoughtlessly to Mr. Beecher concerning it. On another occasion Tilton, after leaving his house in the early morning, returned to it in the forenoon, and, on going to his bed chamber, found the door locked, and when, on knocking, the door was opened by Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher was seen within, apparently much confused, and exhibiting a flushed face. Mrs. Tilton afterwards made a plausible explanation, which, from the confidence reposed in her by her husband, was by him deemed satisfactory.

EIGHTH—That in the spring of 1870, on Mr. Tilton's return from a winter's absence, he noticed in his wife such evidences of absorption of her mind in Mr. Beecher, that in a short time an estrangement took place between her husband and herself, in consequence of which she went into the country earlier than usual for a summer sojourn. After an absence of seven weeks, she voluntarily returned to his home in Brooklyn, on the evening of July 3, 1870, when, and then and there, within a few hours after her arrival, and after exacting from her husband the solemn promise that he would do Rev. Henry Ward Beecher no harm nor communicate to him what she was about to disclose, she made a circumstantial confession to her husband of the criminal facts hereinbefore stated, accompanied with citations from Mr. Beecher's arguments and reasonings with her to overcome her long maintained scruples against yielding to his desires, and declaring that she had committed no wrong in her first surrender, which surrender would be tried before a council of ministers, unless she would give him a written paper for his protection. Whereupon, she said, he dictated a letter and she copied in her own handwriting a suitable paper for him to use to clear himself before a council of ministers. Mrs. Tilton having left no copy of this paper, her husband asked her to make a distinct statement in writing of her design and meaning in giving it, whereupon she wrote as follows:

"DECEMBER 30, 1870, Midnight.

"*My Dear Husband*—I desire to leave with you, before going to bed, the statement that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a council of ministers, and I replied solemnly that I would, in case the accuser was any other person than my husband. He (H. W. B.) dictated a letter, which I copied as my own, to be used by him as against any other accuser, except my husband. This letter was designed to vindicate Mr. Beecher against all other persons, save only yourself. I was ready to give him this letter, because he said, with pain, that my letter in your hands, addressed to him, dated December 29, 'had struck him dead and ended his usefulness.' You and I are pledged to do our best to avoid publicity. God grant a speedy end to all further anxieties!

"Affectionately,

"ELIZABETH."

On the next day, namely, December 31, 1870, Mr. Moulton, on being informed by Mrs. Tilton of the aforenamed criminal transaction by Beecher, called on him (Beecher), at his residence, and told him that a reconciliation seemed suddenly made impossible by Beecher's malicious act in procuring the letter which Mrs. Tilton had thus been improperly persuaded to make, falsely. Beecher promptly, through Moulton, returned the letter to Tilton, with an expression of shame and sorrow for having procured it in the manner he did. The letter was as follows:

"DECEMBER 30, 1870.

"Wearied with impatience and weakened by sickness, I gave the letter implicating my friend Henry Ward Beecher, under the assurance that that would remove all difficulties between myself and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it—almost forced—when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it, and recall all its statements.

(Signed,) E. R. TILTON.

"I desire to say explicitely that Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitation, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and gentleman.

(Signed) "E. R. TILTON."

At the time of Mr. Beecher's returning the above document to Mr. Tilton, through Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher requested Mr. Moulton to call at his residence in Columbia street, on the following day, which he did on the evening of January 1, 1871. A long interview then ensued, in which Mr. Beecher expressed to Mr. Moulton great contrition for his criminality with this person criminality with Mrs. Tilton, taking to himself shame for having misused his sacred office as a clergyman to corrupt her mind, expressed a determination to kill himself in case of exposure, and begging Mr. Tilton to take a pen and receive from his (Beecher's) lips an apology to be conveyed to Mr. Tilton, as the hope that such appeal would secure Mr. Tilton's forgiveness. The apology which Mr. Beecher dictated to Mr. Moulton, was as follows:

"*My Dear Friend Moulton*—I ask through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing, except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I could die. But others must live to suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running out toward my friends and toward the poor child lying there and praying, with her folded hands. She is guiltless; sinned against; bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I implore God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Mr Moulton in confidence.

(Signed) "H. W. BEECHER."

In the above document, the last sentence and the signature are in the handwriting of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

ELIZABETH—That Mrs. Tilton wrote the following letter to a friend:

"174 LIVINGSTONE STREET, BROOKLYN, January 5, 1871.

"*Dear Friend*—A cruel conspiracy has been formed against my husband, by which Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Beecher have been the chief actors. * * * * * *

"Yours truly,

"ELIZABETH R. TILTON."

TWELFTH—That in the following month Mr. Moulton, wishing to bind Messrs. Tilton and Beecher by mutual expressions of good spirit, elicited from them the following correspondence:

"BROOKLYN, February 7, 1871.

"*My Dear Friend*—In several conversations with you, you have asked about my feelings towards Mr. Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me an expression of this kind in writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that, notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused Elizabeth and myself, I bear him no malice, shall do him no wrong, shall discountenance every project, by whomsoever proposed, for any exposure of his secret to the public, and, if I know myself at all, shall endeavor to act toward Mr. Beecher as I would have him in similar circumstances, act toward me. I ought to add that your own good offices in this case have led me to a higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached.

"Ever yours, affectionately,

"THEODORE TILTON.

"To Frank Moulton."

On the same day, Mr. Beecher wrote to Mr. Moulton the following:

"FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

"*My Dear Friend Moulton*—I am glad to send you a book, &c. * * * *

Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom to serve me as you have. You have also proved Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from Heaven on three unhappier creatures, that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all, that each one of these has, in you, a tried and proved friend? Blit only in you are we bound to God, who orders all hearts, that by his kind mediation Theodore, Elizabeth and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things? I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me. Of course I can never speak with her again without her permission, and I do not know that even then it would be best."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Moulton, on the same day, asked Mr. Tilton if he would permit Mr. Beecher to address a letter to Mrs. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton replied in the affirmative; whereupon Mr. Beecher wrote as follows:

"BROOKLYN, February 7, 1871.

"*My Dear Mrs. Tilton*:—When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me (Moulton) has proved, above all friends that I ever had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. On the hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst on our heads. You have no friend, Theodore excepted, who has it in his power to help you so vitally, and who will do it with such delicacy and honor. It does my heart good to see in Moulton an unfeigned respect and honor for you. I would kill me if I thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister. In him we have a common ground. You and I may meet in him. The past is ended, but is there no future? No wiser, higher, holier future? May not this period stand as the point of recovery and divorce, and that our conscience had many times impelled her to throw off this burden of enforced false hood, by making a full confession to her husband, so that we should no longer be living before him a perpetual lie. In particular, she said that she had been on the point of making this confession a few months previously, when a severe illness, when she feared she might die. She affirmed, also, that Mr. Beecher had assured her repeatedly that he loved her better than he had ever loved any other woman, and she felt justified before God in her intimacy with him, save the necessary deceit which accompanied it, and at which she frequently startled her conscience.

NINTH—That after the above named confession by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, she returned to the country to await such action by her husband as he might elect to take; whereupon, after many considerations, the chief of which was that she had not voluntarily gone astray, but had been artfully misled through religious reverence for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her spiritual guide, together also with a desire to protect the family from open shame, Mr. Tilton condoned the wrong, and in kind dressed to his wife such letters of affection, tenderness and respect as he felt would restore her wounded spirit, and which did partially produce that result.

TENTH—That in December, 1870, differences arose between Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, which were augmented by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher, in consequence whereof, and at the wish of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, expressed in writing in the paper put into the hands of Francis D. Moulton with a view to procure a harmonious interview between Tilton and Beecher, such an interview was arranged and carried out by Moulton at his then residence, on Clinton street, Beecher and Tilton meeting and speaking then and there for the first time since Mrs. Tilton's confession of six months before. The paper in Mr. Moulton's hands was a statement by Mrs. Tilton of the substance of the confession which she had before made, and of her wish and prayer for reconciliation and peace between her pastor and her husband. This paper furnished to Mr. Beecher the first knowledge which he had as yet received that Mrs. Tilton had made such a confession. At this interview between Beecher and Tilton permission was sought by Mr. Beecher to consult with Mrs. Tilton on this same evening. This permission being granted, Mr. Beecher departed from Mr. Moulton's house, and in about half an hour returned thither, expressing his remorse and shame, and declaring that his life and work seemed brought to a sudden end. Later in the same evening, Mr. Tilton, on returning to his house, found his wife weeping and in great distress, saying that what she had meant for peace had only given pain and anguish; that Mr. Beecher had just called on her, declaring that she had sinned on him, that he would probably

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Distribution of the Work—Details and Methods.

The work on the geological survey of the State for the remainder of the season has been organized as given below. The various parties will be at work in the field within a week, all but two having already started. The time allowed the field work is very scanty, and the want of proper instruments makes itself felt. To remedy the latter difficulty, the State Geologist started on Monday last in the Nederland, for Antwerp, to arrange for the immediate construction of such as are absolutely necessary, and not to be had in this country. The work has been distributed among the following gentlemen. The details and methods are subject to modification by facts developed during its progress:

The Bituminous Coal Measures of Clearfield and Jefferson counties will be studied by Mr. Franklin Platt, assistant. His headquarters will be at Osceola, Clearfield county. He will begin with the formations on each side of the principal lines of the railroads. He will have with him as aid, Mr. Richard M. Saunders, and as volunteer aids, Messrs. H. J. Fagan and Charles A. Young. Mr. Saunders is at work on a special survey of Morrison's Cove.

The Southern part of the State has been assigned to Professor Persifor Frazier, Jr., assistant. He will study the primary ores and formations in York and Adams counties. His headquarters will be at York. Codorus creek will be taken as a base, and its mouth of the formations on each side thence worked up as may be possible during the season. His aid is Mr. Ambrose E. Lehman, and volunteer aid Mr. Warren Edwards is associated with him.

The formations and ores of the Lehigh Valley will be thoroughly studied by Professor Frederick J. Prime, and the work will be carried on westwardly from that point. It will include the zinc ores of the Lehigh Valley and the copper and other ores of the Welsh Mountains. As aids he will have Messrs. Ellis Clark, Jr., and Joseph H. Shimer.

The fossil ore belts of the Juniata region, as well as the other minerals of the region, will be studied by Mr. John H. Devees, who will make his headquarters at Lewistown. Mr. Charles E. Billin will be his aid, and Messrs. Arthur Hale, Charles A. Ashbrunner and J. H. Christian, volunteer aids. The work will commence at the northern end of Blacklog Mountain, and run south till that mountain has been worked up. Then eastwardly from that mountains will be taken up *en echelon*, one by one.

The oil regions of Butler, Clarion, and Venango counties will be surveyed by Mr. John F. Carl, assistant, with headquarters at Pleasantville, Venango county. As aid he will have Mr. F. A. Hatch. He will spend the season principally in collecting accurate data for assigning the strata their exact position beneath the surface. The amount of this work required there is large.

The Serpentine region, in the old formations of the southeastern corner of the State, will be studied by Dr. Genth, the mineralogist of the survey. He will have much matter of high scientific and economic importance.

To Mr. John E. Wrigley has been assigned the preparation of a special report on the upper oil region, giving a view of obtaining an accurate statement of its condition generally, and of preserving much useful information. This will, it is believed, be a work of great value.

Mr. Henry M. Chance will spend some time in a special study of the formations of the gap at Port Clinton, with a view of solving several important problems of structure.

Mr. Andrew S. McCreath has been appointed chemical assistant, with headquarters and laboratory at Harrisburg. To this laboratory the specimens collected will be sent for analysis and distribution. Especial attention will be given to economical work, since that has heretofore been almost entirely neglected. Iron ores and coals will be thoroughly studied. All persons having interesting specimens may forward them to Harrisburg, where they will be examined if of importance. Due notice of exact address will be given.

The room of the commission in Harrisburg will at present be used, in addition to their proper use, to form the nucleus of a complete geological and mineralogical museum of the State. The object is to give, in the course of time, as thorough an idea as may be possible of the scientific and economical geology of our State. It is hoped that the commission may, in the course of time, be enabled to found such a museum as that erected some ten years since by the State of New York at Albany. With our enormous metallurgical industries and mineral wealth, Pennsylvania should properly have taken the lead in founding so useful an institution.

HOMICIDE.

Another Fatal Pistol Shot—Man Killed on Liberty Street Last Night—Several Parties Arrested.

Sunday night at about nine o'clock, a pistol shot was fired on Liberty street near the corner of Thirteenth, which resulted, in about half an hour, in the death of a man named John McElliott. The history of the shooting is given in various contradictory statements, and the exact facts cannot be positively known until developed at the inquest to be held today.

The fatal affair took place on the pavement in front of the Paris Hotel, No. 255 Liberty street, near the corner of Thirteenth. The hotel is kept by a woman named Mrs. Bushman, and the bar-keeper is her son-in-law, Alfred Gillian, an Italian. It appears that the deceased went to the hotel in company with another man, yesterday afternoon, and while there had some words with Gillian. It is stated by Gillian's wife that her husband was conversing with another italian in their native language, when Elliott insultingly demanded what they were talking about. Gilian's companion told him it was none of his business, and a disrespect Mc-Elliott struck him in the face, and immediately his companion attempted away. The Italian attempted to follow him and resent the blow, but Mrs. Gillian held him back, and Mc-Elliott and his companion were sent off, calling back to the party and using insulting epithets. How much truth there is in this statement, of course is not known, but it seems certain that an alteration of some kind took place during the afternoon. It is stated that McElliott and his friend were at the house again during the afternoon, but this is contradicted.

Last evening, however, shortly before the shooting, they came back, and the quarrel was renewed, with the fatal result already noted. Mrs. Gillian states that she was standing in the doorway, when McElliott came and tried to force his way past her into the house. She strove him to come in, and he commenced to abuse her, and also her husband. McElliott, who was in the hall. She persisted in keeping him out, and he called both her and her husband vile names. At last Gillian came and started to go out to the man, but she caught hold of him and prevented him. McElliott, in the meantime, as she says, called to her husband to "come out from behind the woman," and said that the man who was coward enough to hide behind a woman, ought to be shot. While she was holding her husband back, she heard a shot fired, and saw McElliott fall. Who fired the shot, she says, she does not now, but does know that it was not her husband.

McElliott fell, on receiving the shot, and a moment later two policemen, who were near at hand the shot, ran to the place. There was quite a crowd there, and two men were in the act of lifting the wounded man. One man in the crowd told the officers that "that man," pointing to Gillian, had shot McElliott, and he officers at once arrested Gillian and conveyed him to the lockup. They subsequently arrested all who were on the premises, including the man who had pointed out Gillian as the murderer, and locked them up, to await examination. Most of them are held merely as witnesses. The names of the parties under arrest are Alfred Gillian, Wm. Bugan, M. H. Hammer, Frank Green, Wm. Eagan, A. K. Smith, Mrs. Bushman, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Gillian.

In the meantime McElliott, still living, was conveyed to his boarding place, the house kept by Mrs. Smith at No. 30 Fifth street, and physicians were summoned. It is stated that twice were sent for, and all refused to attend, and the wounded man was without any medical assistance whatever, until his death, which occurred about half an hour after the shooting. The pistol ball entered his abdomen on the right side, just above the hip. Deceased was of Irish birth, but has made this country about fifteen years. He was about thirty-five years of age, and unmarried. He was formerly a freight engine No. 6, on the Pan Handle railroad, and is said to have been generally liked and peaceable, and not well thought of by his associates. He is described as having been of more than average intelligence. He did not speak after he was wounded, except to say, once or twice, that he "died game."

It is stated that after the wounded man was ead, one of the women from the Paris Hotel ame to ask how he was. When told that he was dead, she said, "he provoked us to it, and we had to do it." A statement made by the lower crowd that was present at the time of the shooting, is to the effect that both McElliott and his companion had their hands behind them as if about drawing pistols, and the theory is broached by some that, in drawing a revolver McElliott shot himself. Mr. D. Miller, the engineer under whom deceased worked, however, states positively, that McElliott never carried a revolver or a weapon of any kind. One man, who claims to have seen the whole transaction, states that while McElliott was talking in front of the house, a man in his shirt sleeves came to a door, fired the shot and immediately disappeared.

THE DEMOCRACY.

New County Committee.

Wednesday, at the St. Charles Hotel, the new county Democratic Committee held its first meeting. The committee was formed according to the plan adopted at the late convention, the delegates from each district designating the members from their respective districts to serve on the county committee.

The committee was then called to order yesterday by Mr. John H. Bailey, Chairman of the Democratic Convention.

James Irvin was elected temporary Secretary, and called the roll of the members.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Mr. Irvin was nominated for permanent Chairman of the Committee. Mr. John H. Bailey was also nominated, and the nominations closed.

Mr. Bailey stated that he would not be able to serve, if elected, and begged leave to decline.

Mr. Irvin stated that, if Mr. Bailey would consent to be a candidate, he, Mr. Irvin would withdraw his name.

Mr. Bailey finally consented to be a candidate, and called Mr. Hutchinson to the chair. Mr. Irvin withdrew his name, and Mr. Bailey was thereupon unanimously elected permanent chairman of the committee.

The latter, elected chairman stated that, though he would much rather serve in the ranks, he would do the best he could in the position to which he had been elected. He could not, however, be able to give as much time to the duties as they would require, and requested that Mr. Irvin be chosen Assistant Chairman, to assist in the performance of the duties.

The suggestion of the Chairman was accepted, and Mr. Irvin was elected Assistant Chairman.

The following gentlemen were elected Permanent Secretaries: Geo. H. Kuhn, Uzziah Lewart, T. O'Leary.

A resolution was adopted, calling upon the members representing the various districts to appoint a sub-committee to attend to the details and see that all Democrats are registered, of return for the names of said sub-committee to the Chairman.

Adjourned.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22, 1874.

To-day has probably been as dull as any of its predecessors; even the ubiquitous and ever active brokers seem to have reached the end of their multiform resources, and are at their wits end how to earn an honest penny. The broker's penny bears the mottoe "heads I win tails you lose," whether he buys or sells it is all the same to him, he earns his commission. These usually busy gentlemen who constitute the real Exchange of our city, by bring buyers and sellers, borrowers and lenders, speculators and investors together, without the trouble of leaving their offices, are earnest seekers after good paper to sell.

Commercial obligations of approved names are scarce, and sell freely at low rates; that is, at from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum.

The interest rates in this city can scarcely be taken as a criterion by which to judge of the ease or tightness of money. Here we have the banks complaining of the heavy unemployed balances in their vaults, and the unprofitableness of bunking, and yet when loans are applied for the rate asked is within one or two per cent. of that charged in the active season of the year. The banks are loaning to their customers at the usual 8 per cent. per annum, when during the tight times of last season they were not charging more than 10 per cent to customers and 12 per cent. to outsiders. While it is true that rates never run down here as they do in New York and Philadelphia in an easy money market to 3 or 4 per cent. per annum, yet on the other hand, we never find rates in the banks, even in the most stringent season, over ten to twelve per cent., and on the street, among outside borrowers from one to two per cent. a month, while rates in Wall street in a close market, not unfrequently are from one to two hundred per cent. per annum. The lenders here seem better satisfied to leave their funds on deposit with their corporations at three or four per cent., to loaning on commercial at anything under the orthodox rates.

—Under a strict rule a bank deposit and a bank note ought each to be a symbol or representative of capital—either of specie or of a substance on its way from the producer to the consumer. The farmer takes his wheat to the miller and sells it for one hundred dollars on three months' credit; the miller's note is then the symbol, or, we might say, the shadow of one hundred bushels of wheat on its way to consumption; the farmer takes the note to the bank and it is discounted, the proceeds becoming a *deposit* in bank, which deposit again is the shadow of the wheat; the farmer draws out bank notes for what he has not used, and the bank notes then represent the wheat and are secured by it. The miller has in the meantime converted the wheat into flour, and has it for sale; the farmer pays out flour, and has it for sale; the farmer pays out his notes in wages, or for articles needed by him, and those to whom he pays them, needing flour for consumption, buy it of the miller, and with the bank notes the miller pays his own note at the bank that issued them. The bank then redeems them. The production and sale of the wheat led to the creation of the miller's note, the consumption of the flour led to the payment of the note, its circulation, and finally its disappearance by redemption, because of the final purpose for consumption of the flour made from the wheat. Each and all the notes issued and in circulation, therefore, have been the shadow or symbol of the wheat. No gold appeared in the whole transaction, yet the standard throughout was gold, and the bank stood ready with its reserve in its coffers to pay any note-holder in coin who might happen to want gold rather than flour. This reserve of gold was the test, throughout, by which each person, banker, miller, farmer and laborer knew that the use of the word dollar bore the same meaning or value to each and all; for whereas the value of the wheat varies from season to season in accordance with the law of supply and demand, the gold in the other hand is restricted in supply, and in such universal demand, as to vary but slightly in estimation in the course of centuries.

Those who seek to displace it and to substitute paper tokens or other devices, simply invoke the force of law to make something else, or some shadow or promise of something else, a legal tender in place of the money of the world which mankind has freely chosen. The function of statute law in regard to money is to establish the weight and fineness of the coin, and guarantee it with its mint mark—next, to name it. In this country the name chosen for our coin dollar, as a true legal tender act is one which simply defines the instrument which is to pay debts—dollars may be enforced. Our false legal tender act compelled the acceptance of the shadow, not the substance. In other words, it was a statute for the breaking not for the enforcement of contracts. Justifiable, for it was only under and during the stress of war.—*Edward Atkinson, in the Atlantic Monthly for August.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 22, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	110	110	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
5-20's, 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1865, old	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
5-20's, 1867	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1868	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
10-40's, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6's	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
New 4½'s, reg	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Registered, 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Western Union Tel. stk	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Adams Express	107	107	107	107	107
Wells-Fargo Express	71				
American Express	60½			60½	
United States Express	50			50	
New York Central	99½			99½	99½
Michigan Central	99			99	99
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central	96			96	
Michigan Southern guaranteed	99			99	
Chicago & Northw'n	87¾	87¾		87¾	
Do., preferred	95			95	95
Rock Island	98			98	
St. Paul, common	35	35½		34¾	34¾
St. Paul, preferred		48		48¼	48¼
Fort Wayne		107		107	
Ohio & Mississippi		29		28¾	28¾
Union Pacific		29¾		28¾	28¾
Terre Haute, common		10		10	
Boston, Hartford & Erie		1¾		1¾	
Harlem		125		125	
Hannibal & St. Joe.	25	25		25	
C. C. C. & I. C.		97		97	97
Tennessee, Old		27		27	27
Do. New		27		27	27
South Carolina, July					
Missouri 6's		92½		92½	

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49¼	
Pennsylvania scrip	102	
Reading	55¾	55⅝
United Companies of N. Jersey	124½	
Old Creek	6	6¼
Lehigh Valley	60¾	
Allegheny Valley Railroad	81	89
Central Transportation Company	43¾	
Empire Transportation Company	52¾	
Pan Handle 7's	68	

—Hazard & Montagne, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, even 100 shares stock at market price on sighting of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

	Puts.	Calls.
June 15, 1874	Below	Above
Gold, 30 days for $50	Market.	Market.
Gold, 60 days for $50	½@¾	¾@1
Western U. Telegraph	1½@2	2 @2¼
Pacific Mail	1½@2	2 @2¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2¼
Harlem	2½@3	3 @3½
Erie	1½@2	2 @2¼
Lake Shore	2 @3	2½@3½
Northwestern	2 @3	2½@3½
Fort Wayne	2 @3	2½@3½
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @3
Mil. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @2½
Ohio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1 @1¼	2 @2¼
Illinois Central	2 @2½	2½@3
C., C. & I. C.	1½@2	2½@3

—Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares $6 25
Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares 12 50

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 23, 1874.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ₰ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 00
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts 578 head; total for the week 4,000 head. Market very active at a decline from last week of ¼¢ on good stock, ½¢ on medium; strong ½¢ on common; buyers and sellers were together yesterday evening, when a lively trading followed. Sales of 900 Illinois steers, averaging 1,012@1,565 ₰s, at $4 25@6 75; 750 Indiana steers, 1,087@1,508 ₰s, $5 00@6 50; 700 Ohio steers, 950@1,450 ₰s, $4 62½@5 25; 40 Ohio Oxen, 1,078 ₰s, $5 43; 125 Michigan steers, 1,004@1,425 ₰s $4 75@6 00; 100 Michigan stockers, 810@925 ₰s $4 12½@4 50; 64 Texas steers, 1,169 ₰s $5 37½; 100 Cherokee steers, 825@ 920 ₰s $4 00@4 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,000 head; total for the week 10,000 head. Market active at about 5¢ decline on last week's prices. Sales of 320 Ohio sheep, averaging 85 ₰s, at $5 12½; 171 Indiana sheep, 92 ₰s, at 6¢.

Hogs—Receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 6,700 head. Market slow; weather too hot to move hogs, Yorkers @5 25@6 00; heavy hogs @6 00@6 25.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Flour dull; superfine $5 00; treble @6 00@7 00; choice $7 25@8 00. Corn declined 3¢; yellow mixed 82@86¢; white 90¢. Oats 74@76¢. Bran steady at 72½@75¢. Hay—None on landing. Pork—sales at $23 25; held at $24. Dry salt meats—sales in first hands; shoulders 8½¢, bacon quiet at 9¾@ 12½@13¢. Hams 16@16½¢. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce 13½¢. Sugar dull; fully fair 9½¢. Molasses—small sales of fair at 60¢. Whisky dull; Louisiana 96¢; Cincinnati $1 03. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 19@22¢. Corn meal dull at $5 00.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts 2,900 head. Market rather firmer and prices easy; Texans sold at $2 90@4 25; fair to choice steers $4 25@5 60; rough steers $4 50. Shipments 2,300 head.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Market steady, fairly active and prices firm and closely maintained; poor to extra sold at $5 90@6 75, with the bulk of sales at $6 45@6 60. Shipments 6,846 head.

Sheep—Receipts 600 head. Market quiet, 12½¢ dollar and easy; good 10¢ choice $4 00@5 00; poor to medium $3 00@3 75.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874.

The wholesale markets this week presented a fair degree of activity, especially in the wholesale groceries, flour, produce and commission branches. In the dry goods trade there has not been much improvement as yet, but merchants are generally sanguine of an early and active fall trade. The principles of caution, which have been instilled into our merchants by the events of the past year, place whole-sale trade generally on a much more conservative basis than heretofore, and if upon this sound foundation, an active trade is experienced in the fall, there will be more real prosperity in trade than for some years past.

The movements of prices to-day are most important in provisions, produce and groceries. We note an advance of $1 50 ₰ barrel on mess pork, and ¼¢ on lard. In produce we find that apples, eggs and butter are all a shade lower, while potatoes have advanced somewhat. The marked change in grain to-day was the advance in shelled corn. Groceries are active but unchanged. The flour trade shows considerable activity, at unchanged prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city since our last: Flour, bbls.....2,132 Apples, bbls.....125
Corn sks.....340 Wheat, bu.....18,340
Oats, sks.....2,140 Bacon, lbs.....200
Rye, sks.....6,400 Kyc, sks.....7
Cheese, lbs.....4 Extra, bbls.....83
Mess pork, bbls.....250 Hay, bales.....276
Barley, sks.....70

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,480	10,419	19,899
Apples, bbls	39	254	453
Cheese, bxs	206	2,295	2,499
Corn, sks	1,530	2,210	3,740
Wheat, sks	850	4,793	5,643
Barley, sks	170	170	170
Bran, sks	383	116	499
Oats, sks	8,310	17,051	25,351
Butter, pkgs	189	104	293
Bacon, pcs	7,747	14,858	22,600
Bacon, tres	872	822	1,694

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a fair degree of activity in the grain market to-day, transactions being quite liberal. Wheat is coming in rather freely, and rules as follows: New red winter $1 20; old do $1 30; new white winter $1 30; old do $1 35. Corn is in demand and the supply is inadequate; we learn of no transactions in car, which is nominally 81@83¢; shelled is strong and prices are advanced, with the upward tendency still in force. We note sales of high mixed at 78@80¢, with the tendency of the market toward the higher figures. There is not quite so much strength in the market for oats to-day, owing, in fact, to free receipts; 2,000 bushels in three days—but transactions are very active at about previous quotations—per-haps a shade higher. We quote at 46@47¢ for prime white; 44@46 for mixed. It is noticeable that the receipts of barley have of late been as large here as in Chicago, where in was 126 ₰ bushel, while here the advance so far is only 75¢ ₰ bushel. We may also say that we heard during the reports of sales at higher figures than our quotations, both in corn and oats, but could obtain no confirmation, pretending to indicate higher prices than we have given. Barley is firm at $1 40@1 60. We note the following sales in car lots:

4 cars shelled corn, high mixed.....80¢
1 car shelled corn, high mixed, to arrive.....80¢
1 car shelled corn, high mixed.....78¢
1 car oats, prime white.....46¢
1 car oats, prime white, seller August.....49¢
1 car oats, mixed.....45¢
3 cars oats, mixed.....45¢
½ car rye.....$1 08

FLOUR—The market is very active in the jobbing trade, and receipts very liberal, amounting to 19,899 barrels in the past two weeks. We quote as follows: St. Louis ₰ 50 @10 ₰ bbl; white wheat ₰ 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat ₰ 50@7 25; Minnesota roller process ₰ 50@8 00; Indiana ₰ 50@7 00; Ohio ₰ 50@7 00; Iowa ₰ 50@7 00; Youngstown, Ohio, ₰ 50@7 00; Pittsburgh ₰ 50@7 00; Pittsburgh ₰ 50@7 00; Pittsburgh

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1874.

THE export trade of Philadelphia during the fiscal year recently ended, amounted to $33,098,905, an increase of $8,805,780 over the figures at the end of the year 1872-3. We think the papers of that city are justified in characterizing this as a "comfortable showing," since, if the trade should continue to increase in the same ratio, it will reach upwards of eighty millions of dollars by the time the Centennial clock strikes.

BY THE late amendment to the bankrupt law, passed June 22, 1874, the fees of the various officers in bankruptcy were reduced one-half until such time as the Supreme Court shall prepare a fee bill. There has been a question whether such reduction applied to the clerks of bankruptcy courts, but it has just been decided that it does—a matter of very considerable importance.

EASTERN industries are beginning to feel the quickening impetus of revival. Last Thursday the manufacturers of Fall River held a meeting, and, after a lengthy consideration, decided that it was imprudent, under the present condition of matters, to shut down even for a week, and, finally, the question was postponed indefinitely—a result every way significant and encouraging.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $8,358,478, against $6,530,265 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations since the first of January foot up $230,434,537, against $233,174,266 for the corresponding period of 1873. The exports of gold and silver for last week were $484,623, making, with $37,258,808 previously reported, $37,743,491 since the first of January.

A NOTEWORTHY educational movement has just been set on foot in Kentucky, in the shape of the organization of a society, composed of the leading teachers of that State, for the improvement of the existing methods of public instruction. This is the most admirable new departure we have as yet witnessed in that State. Kentucky has many elements of nobility and greatness, and this is the true way in which to give them development, scope and opportunity.

IRRESPECTIVE of the outlook in India and Persia, a general survey of the crop situation warrants the conclusion that our European customers will take all the bread stuffs we may have to dispose of this year, at prices which will place the present yield as the most profitable on record. If agriculture is—and who doubts it?—a proper basis for commerce and wealth, then we can most emphatically affirm that we have got a basis, and a most substantial one, too.

COTTON is no longer King, but it is an excellent prime minister. Possibly—and many competent persons estimate it among the probabilities—there may be fully four million bales this year. Only think of it—and this, too, after serious damage a few weeks ago from freshets and overflows. The first bale of new crop Texas cotton was sold in New York last Friday, and in less than sixty days there will be a movement along nearly the whole line.

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Post and Mail*, the Republicans of Illinois are opposed by no less than seven parties—the Independent party, the Prohibition party, the HESING party, the Communist party, the MCCORMICK party, the *Tribune* party and the Anarchist, of which differs radically from the other in everything except the desire to get office and subserve personal ends. Under these circumstances the Republicans should sweep that State like a whirlwind.

ONE of the most touching and humanizing incidents connected with the last Massachusetts reservoir flood is the story of a little girl, not more than five years old, who, at the beginning of the danger, rushed up stairs in the house, crying and almost frantic, and knelt down and said, "O, GOD, please stop this water coming, for I don't like it," and then looked up at her mother and said, "He put that rainbow up there and said He would never do this again." It is altogether beautiful.

THE Custom House returns of the foreign trade of New Orleans for the fiscal year ending June 30th, show the export trade of that port to have been $93,268,371, against $104,329,865 for the fiscal year preceding, a falling off of $11,061,494, and the import trade to have been $14,351,698, against $19,963,180 for the previous fiscal year, a decrease of $5,581,582; making a total decrease of $16,643,176. It is to be hoped that with a return of the country to its former prosperity, the next annual posting of the books will present a more encouraging showing.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is decidedly of opinion that the repudiation plank of the Indiana Democratic platform is so completely in the line of the belief of the great bulk of the Democratic party that the Democracy of nearly thirty States will echo it "almost as involuntarily as the hillsides echoes the song in the moonlight." That is to say, the Democratic party proposes to take up a theory which means national disgrace and personal crime, and which would justly bring us under the ban of dishonor throughout the civilized world, fashion it into a creed, and make it the vital charter of a great people. What do you think of it, honest men?

EX-GOVERNOR SWAN, of Indiana, is one of the most useful Representatives that State has had since the war, but the original Democracy of his district have never been satisfied with him on account of his Unionism during the rebellion and his record as the War Governor of that Commonwealth. Hence they are strongly pressing the claims of the notorious BOB. MCLANE, upon the ground that he was a leader in the secession movement in Maryland; that he advised the Baltimore insurrection to prevent the passage of Northern troops through the State, and helped to burn the bridges over the Susquehanna river to hinder their advance. Isn't this somewhat suggestive?

A SYSTEM which is claimed to contain theoretically and practically all the elements which are required to alter the furnace blast in BESSEMER'S system, so as to fulfill completely all the requirements for the removal of phosphorus and other impurities from the common qualities of pig iron, has just been perfected by an English metallurgist, who promises an early description of his method; while an eminent chemist of this country also claims to have recently discovered a process by which phosphorus may be easily eliminated from pig iron in the manufacture of BESSEMER steel. Should these discoveries fulfill the expectations, their importance to metallurgic science and industry can hardly be overestimated.

NOTWITHSTANDING the depressed condition of the lake trade, it appears from the Buffalo papers that the movement of flour and grain during the present season has been considerably larger than for the corresponding period of last year, the receipts at that port by lake, from the opening of navigation up to and including last Saturday, having been 23,262,962 bushels, against 22,135,914 bushels last year, an excess of 1,127,048 bushels over the relating period in 1873. The exports by canal exhibit a still greater per centage of increase, the shipments since the opening of navigation—a period of about two months—being 4,250 barrels of flour and 18,573,238 bushels of grain, against 2,375 barrels of flour and 12,834,418 bushels of grain for the corresponding period of last year.

AN UNUSUALLY powerful corporation has been organized for the development of the extensive beds of iron ore in Columbia county, New York, a company representing a capital of twenty-five million dollars having been formed for that purpose. The land, comprising some five hundred acres, has been leased, a double-track inclined road is to be constructed from the ore beds to the Hudson river, a distance of some two miles, and it is designed to build immense docks, where ships of the largest class can float at any stage of the tide, bringing coal, and loading with iron, while furnaces of the largest capacity will be erected at the docks, and every other convenience for the manufacture and shipment of iron. It is also contemplated to make it a coal depot for the Eastern market by constructing a railroad to intercept the Boston, Hartford and New Haven road, forming, altogether, an undertaking of far more than ordinary magnitude and importance.

* PHYSICIANS have sometimes expressed the opinion that the infectious matter of small-pox, cholera and other such diseases may be, at least occasionally, conveyed from house to house by the common house-fly. One is reminded of this theory by the account published of the death of a promising young man in Berlin. He was a student in a gymnasium there. He had a small, hardly observable ulcer or sore on one of his cheeks, and while in the turning-hall attached to the institution, a fly lighted on the sore. The moment after it was driven off a sharp pricking sensation was felt in the place, the face began to swell, the young man took to his bed and in a few days was dead. We suppose it was a common housefly, and of course we must also suppose that it must have imparted a poisonous substance which did not originate with itself. Such accidents are of course very rare, and a case of the kind seems worthy of mention if only to illustrate the possibility and thus point out the need of care regarding some matters which are supposed to take care of themselves.

SOME will be interested to learn that Odd Fellowship transplanted from the United States to Germany seems to be taking root there very rapidly. A German contemporary speaks of it as the most peculiar institution given by America to the Fatherland, but criticises the German translation of the name. It seems that German Odd Fellows call themselves *Sonderbare Bruederl*, which our contemporary thinks is sufficiently singular (*sonderbar*) translation. The Brethren, it says, do not wish to be regarded as "queer fellows" but as men separated into a particular or peculiar society or league. It would therefore prefer *abgesonderte Brueder* (separated Brethren) as a more correct translation. The adjective actually chosen seems, however, to represent pretty well the English adjective "odd," which was probably selected by the founders of the order not only because it meant singular, peculiar, but because it was somewhat quaint in actual English use. It thus well agreed with the word Fellow, its associate. Both words suggest quaint associations, as well as bear dignified meanings, and this was most likely their recommendation. The quaint suggestions of the phrase would not be ill represented in Germany by the phrase *curiose Kaeuze*, but the dignified significance would be wanting.

Established in America fifty-five years ago, it is only three and a half years since it was introduced into Germany. On the first of December, 1870, the first lodge was opened at Stuttgart, by a Mr. MORSE. Since that time thirty-three lodges have been opened in Germany, including nine in Berlin, five in Hanover, three in Dresden, three in Stuttgart, etc. There are also three lodges in Switzerland, one in each of the cities of Zurich, Baden and Bern. In 1873 the membership in all the German lodges amounted to fifteen hundred, while their property was sixty thousand imperial marcks. The Grand Sire is F. S. OSTHEIM, of Elberfeld. The Swiss lodges have their own grand lodge. On the 26th of April, this year, all the German lodges celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Order in the United States. According to our authority, Oddfellowship seems to have a great future before it in Germany.

THE New York *Bulletin* has compiled a list of railroads which have suspended interest payments, with a statement of the defaults of each company, and the measures taken or proposed for settlement with the bondholders. The number of these obligations in default is eighty-nine; about five-sixths of which have occurred since the panic. The total amount of bonds on which interest payments are suspended is $335,265,668. In most cases, measures are in progress for an adjustment; in several an order of sale has been received from the courts, in the interest of the bondholders; but, in all cases, the proceedings are very slow, which is a great misfortune to all parties concerned, as the properties can only suffer deterioration while held in their present suspense. Very many of the roads are uncompleted, and will require further outlays before they can possibly earn interest upon their bonded debt; and as the further advances have to come mainly from the present mortgages, this fact causes a good deal of delay in reaching a settlement. There is hardly one fully established road on the list; and it was the fact of the companies being in their infancy, and almost without credit for working operations, that made them succumb so readily under the heavy pressure of the panic. The amount of mortgages in default constitute about eighteen per cent. of the entire bonded debt of the railroads of the United States, which, however, the *Bulletin* states, is not to be regarded as permanently unremunerative to the investors. On the contrary, that paper thinks there is little risk in hazarding the prediction that, within three years, the holders of these securities will be receiving regular interest upon three-fourths of the aggregate of indebtedness. The *Bulletin* says: "The roads, as a rule, suspended owing to a financial catastrophe which they could not, in their incipient condition, be expected to withstand; and it yet remains to be proved, by their working under fair conditions, whether or not they are the unsound enterprises which public opinion has somewhat hastily pronounced them to be."

REMARKING on the general disposition of people to complain that the average effect of the new currency bill is to produce "contraction," the *Financial Chronicle* thinks it is evident that few persons who venture on this criticism have taken the trouble to form a very distinct notion as to what is the precise nature of "contraction," or what are the circumstances under which the process may be wholesome or necessary. Less than two millions of circulation have been surrendered under the new law, besides which sum four millions of circulation have been forfeited by broken banks now in liquidation. Thus there are six millions of circulation awaiting allotment from these two sources, whilst, against this amount of allotable circulation, the applications from new banks do not exceed three millions, a fact which goes to show that all the new banks which are forming can be supplied with the notes they want without disturbing the circulation of the Eastern banks under the seventh section of the law.

NEVER before in the history of lake and canal navigation were freight rates lower than they are this season. By canal from Buffalo the prevailing rate on wheat to New York is nine cents a bushel, and that on corn eight cents. These are, the *Commercial* of that city believes, without exception, the lowest figures at which grain has ever been transported on the Erie canal. By lake the quoted rates at Chicago are 3½@3¾ cents for wheat, and 3¼ cents on corn. The principal cause of these low rates consists in the fact that the lumber and iron trades, which usually employ a large percentage of the lake fleet, are stagnant this season. As a consequence, vessels that would be otherwise employed were it not for the dull times are now seeking employment in the grain-carrying traffic. Notwithstanding these things, however, the Erie canal has held its own remarkably well. The receipts of grain at Buffalo, up to last Saturday, being over a million bushels in excess of those for the same period last year, and the shipments by canal showing an excess or over a million bushels.

ACCORDING to the latest mail advices from England, the end of the downward tendency of values in that country has at length been reached, and no farther reduction is looked for. Nearly all the exceptions reported are in the iron and coal trades; but even in these causes are now in operation which will be likely before long to reduce the prices of commodities to the general average, and thus afford adequate relief to the industrial and commercial world. Hence the London *Economist* concludes that, as the causes which contributed to the recent stagnation have gradually disappeared, it may be reasonably expected that the effects will cease, and that business will everywhere gradually resume its former activity. In our own country there has been a serious shrinkage of values in all the leading commodities, very nearly corresponding to the reduction that has taken place in England, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the business improvement looked for by our trans-Atlantic neighbors may also soon be realized among ourselves.

CAN anything be more beautiful and touching than the following simple little incident, which is related in connection with the recent dedication exercises of the Soldiers' Monument at Worcester, Massachusetts? Just before midnight of the same day, a woman was observed approaching the monument, and, after looking cautiously around to see that no one was near, she knelt at the base in silent prayer. She was the only daughter of a soldier who was killed in one of the earlier battles of the war; her mother died of grief soon after, and she, then a girl of ten years, has grown to womanhood, but her great loss has never been forgotten.

"O little mounds that cost so much!"
Do we compass what they teach?

DEMOCRATIC leaders in the East are reported to be greatly vexed and excited over the plank in the Indiana Democratic platform which proposes to pay off the national debt in greenbacks, and they have come to the conclusion that something must be done to counteract the bad effect it must have on the fall elections. GOV. HENDRICKS' chances for the next Presidential nomination were considered second to none previous to the adoption of the resolution in question; now his friends say he will have to take a back seat. Whether he does so or not, however, the Democracy will have exceedingly hard work to convince the people that repudiation is not an integral part of their doctrine.

A LEADING London paper of a late date publishes an exhaustive reviews, from the English standpoint, of the petroleum and coal oil trade for this year and the year preceding, a noteworthy feature of which is the statement that the British public continue to give our oils the preference over British refined oils, and that the probability is that when the market recovers from the present glut of stock and depression in prices, it will be some time before coal oil takes up the position which it so recently held—which is encouraging, so far as it goes.

THE *Iron Age* considers the prospects of the fall stove trade to be unusually good, dealers throughout the country having, as a rule, made special efforts to reduce their stocks and indebtedness since the panic, in which they pretty generally succeeded. Pittsburgh is an important centre of this extensive interest; and with cheaper iron and lower wages manufacturers should be able to offer their goods this fall at prices which, while leaving the dealer a fair margin of profit, would be likely to tempt consumers to anticipate, to some extent, their future wants.

IN MAINE the Democracy pronounced in favor of abolishing all revenue laws, and raising all the expenses of the government by direct taxation; in Indiana they have just declared in favor of the old exploded PENDLETONIAN doctrine of paying off the bonds in greenbacks, and warring against the national banks, and throughout the South they are going into the campaign on a distinctive, unequivocal race issue. Everywhere they seem to be taking extraordinary pains to insure defeat at the very outset of the canvass.

IT IS reported, on apparently good authority, that overtures have been made to our government by the government of Mexico for the cession to this country of the States of Nueva Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California, and parts of Durango and Sinaloa. What are to be the considerations for the proposed cession are not stated; but the whole subject will probably be presented for the consideration of the next Congress.

THE exports from the port of New York for the fiscal year just closed are the heaviest on record, being $354,648,176, against $332,552,122 in 1873, and $285,488,596 in 1872. The imports for the same period were $396,090,852, against $420,374,032 in 1873, and $415,305,912 in 1872. But the revenue for the fiscal year was only $110,423,272 as compared with $126,374,609 58 for last year, and $147,900,891 51 for the preceding year—a marked and steady decline.

The Republican Address.

[From The New York Times.]

The Republican Congressional Committee have issued an address to the people, which deserves to be regarded as the most important political document of the year. We trust, therefore, that our readers will give it a careful perusal, and in order to assist them to do so, we have printed it unabridged, and in good type. The tendency of most people in this sort of weather is to "skip" long articles in small print, and we have endeavored to guard against this pardonable weakness of human nature by a liberal use of type.

The Committee address themselves to the task of giving a review of political events since the accession of the Republican party to power. The work is performed with a vigor that could scarcely be looked for in midsummer, and we should think there is no Republican who will not find it there is a deep interest in recalling the great incidents in which his party has played so conspicuous a part. The course of the Democratic party prior to 1861 is traced, not without many caustic touches, and we can quite imagine that the Democratic press generally will pronounce this the severest indictment ever issued. The awkward point about it is that there is no getting round its statements. It deals with facts, and there is no answer to those facts.

It is shown that the Democratic party did not provide us with either a capable, powerful, or an economical government. It left multitudes of errors to be corrected, and on every hand had work to be undone. The great improvements demanded by the progress of the people were neglected, and it was not until the Republican party came into power that these improvements received adequate attention. There was an army and a navy, but the first was helpless by men who had been educated in every soldierly grace but that of allegiance," and the latter was "scattered in remote seas" when the nation most needed it. "All these years," says the Address, "the national character had not been raised an inch. On the contrary, through them all it had fallen constantly lower and lower." Then came the remarkable treachery of 1861, and the rebellion. From that period the record of the Republican party has been one of almost uninterrupted success. The rebellion was crushed, slavery was suppressed, public credit has been maintained, the development of the country has gone on without cessation, and at a rate never known before. "It will require a great deal of rhetoric," remarked the committee, "to persuade the country that it is being ruined by a government which in thirteen years has advanced its credit throughout the money markets of the world full thirty-three per cent., and has nearly trebled its earning productions."

The Address will be found to deal with these great changes in a trenchant and animated spirit, calculated at least to arrest the attention of anybody who once begins to read it. The course of the Democratic party in opposition is afterwards traced, but not in a way which will be satisfactory to the Democratic leaders. But, as before, the facts presented are undeniable—if there had been any answer to them we should have been favored with it long ago, but there is no answer. The Democrats do, indeed, cry out that the Republican party is no better than their own—that dishonest men are in power as well as in theirs. But this kind of *tu quoque* is effectually disposed of by the Address. "Every time a rogue has been punished, the opposition has shouted, 'See how corrupt Republicans are.' It is half, nevertheless a compliment to a tumor from his patient, the mob shout, 'How very rotten the doctor must be.'" All this we have pointed out many times before, but the work is done once more, and with almost a superabundance of force and imagery, in the present Address.

Finally, the committee make a very strong appeal for the renewed support of the people. They show the absurdity of the cry that the "mission" of the Republican party has been "accomplished." They show how much remains to be done—in securing fast what has been gained, in reforming the currency, in dealing with the vast question of transportation. Into the latter subject the committee enter at some length, and to-day we content ourselves with directing the attention of our readers to their remarks. It will be seen that a special vehicle has been recently recommended is also strongly urged by the committee. To-day, however, we must dispense with comment upon our own in order to make room for the address of the committee. We cannot doubt that it will be universally read, and that it will have a most powerful effect in reviving the old enthusiasm of the great party whose achievements it recalls.

Counterfeiting.

The report of the labors of the United States Secret Service Division shows that even in this advanced age the counterfeiting industry—for such it would seem to be—has kept pace with all the improvements of modern engraving. The following is a list of implements captured from 1869 to 1874:

Twenty-eight complete sets of dies, swedges and molds for counterfeiting gold, silver and nickel pieces, principally twenty-five and fifty-cent silver coins, and one, two and a half, three, five and twenty dollar gold coins.

Eighteen complete sets of steel plates for counterfeiting the Lincoln head, Goddess of Liberty head, Spinner head and postal fractional currency.

Five sets of plates for counterfeiting United States coupon bonds.

Seven complete sets of plates for counterfeiting internal revenue, tobacco, beer, and proprietary stamps; one of the latter capable of producing 420 different subjects, and of defrauding the Government of $100,000 annually.

Seventeen complete sets of steel plates for counterfeiting the greenback, legal tender, and national bank notes.

Ten complete sets of steel transfer-rollers and bed-pieces for multiplying counterfeit plates. Also a large quantity of unfinished plates, vignettes, pieces of lathe-work, &c., all designed for the purpose of counterfeiting the currency and securities of the United States.

Twenty-three presses for printing counterfeit money were also captured, together with an amount of counterfeit money estimated at about one million of representative dollars.

THE following are the exact rates now charged by the United States on imports of iron and steel:

Iron railway bars, 63 cents per hundred pounds. Steel railway bars, $25 20 per ton of 2,240 pounds. Pig iron, $6 30 per ton. Hammered or rolled bar iron: Ordinary size, $20 16 per ton; extra size, $30 24 per ton. Rod, slit, hoop, and sheet iron, $25 20 to $35 28 per ton. Previous to June 6, 1872, steel in bars, coils, sheets, and ingots, including steel wire not less than one-fourth inch in diameter, valued at 7 cents per pound or less, paid 2¼ cents per pound; valued over 7 and not over 11 cents, paid 3 cents per pound; valued over 11, paid 3½ cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem; steel in other forms, not otherwise provided for, paid 30 per cent. ad valorem; and steel manufactures, not otherwise provided for, paid 45 per cent. ad valorem. Since June 6, 1872, the duty on each kind of steel enumerated in the last sentence has been *reduced* 10 *per cent.* on the rates here given.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"And then, thy haven gained, must turn thee yet,
To look across the sea and stormy space,
Tears of a youth as bitter as the sea.
Ah, with a heavy heart and eyelids wet,
Because, within a far, forsaken place,
Times past and might-have-been are lost to thee."

O for a chance to hear "what the wild waves are saying!"

No fewer than seventeen Scandinavian vessels are now on their way to Baltimore.

What other State than ours can show a total abolition of all State tax on real estate?

Splendid wheat and dilapidated blather-skites are plentiful in all the Western markets.

Philanthropy is so energetic now-a-days that it requires a good deal of influence even to get hanged.

Sic transit! Eight hundred and sixty-five passengers sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe.

Place aux dames! Within the next five years women will be in every institution of learning in the country.

"Nothing is so easy as for a city to run in debt."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Nor so difficult as to get out again.

Methuselah Allen, of Ohio, is "rising up." He has apparently come to consider himself as a national institution.

"An two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind." Is it to be the Cincinnati *Enquirer* or the New York *World?*

A century usually produces precisely one great man, and Schurz is firmly convinced that it is himself, this time.

If the editor of the Louisville *Ledger* worked at that for which nature intended him, the cows would be well attended.

Everywhere the Democracy are theoretically in favor of temperance principles, but opposed to reducing them to practice.

Do you know that the strength, hardness and tenacity of ordinary brick are greatly increased by immersion in hot tar? It is so.

Democratic papers thus far exhibit an extraordinary reluctance to grapple with the Indiana platform of their party. Why is this thus?

The comet has gone, but we should never have guessed how much knowledge was lying around loose in the newspaper offices if it had not come.

The loading of California wheat for the European market has already commenced. All that the State can spare will be kneaded abroad.

The iron furnaces near Birmingham, Ala., are now successfully using equal quantities of coke and charcoal in the smelting of iron ore.

It is certain that the fire apparatus of the present day is utterly inadequate to the task of grappling with a great conflagration under full headway.

Of all exercises which are manly and healthy—when kept within bounds—there is perhaps none that is at once so invigorating and so agreeable as rowing.

He was a great statesman, as well as a great poet, who made Cassius say:

"In such a time as this it is not meet
That every nice offense should bear its comment."

A politician named Very is mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Congress from Massachusetts. He will stand a Very poor show in the race, however.

A hint for our prohibitionists. Every reformer thinks his special way infallible, which is one reason, no doubt, why real reform makes so little progress.

General Spinner's girls appear to be a great source of trouble to him, but he is by no means the only man having to do with much money, who has had trouble about girls.

The contributions for religious charities in England last year amounted to over eight million dollars in gold. Whatever his faults, John Bull is certainly not stingy.

A queer way of balancing things. Ruskin, finding that not half so many people as he expected would buy his books at a moderate price, has just doubled the cost of them.

California wines are being extensively imported into Great Britain, and are pronounced by old connoisseurs equal to those of any other of the best wine-growing localities in the world.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of New York fixes upon the Erie Railroad the obligation to fulfill its guarantee of the $5,000,000 of bonds issued some years ago by the Hartford and Erie.

The total expenditures of the New Orleans Relief Committee up to the middle of the present month were $130,874. The total contributions of Pittsburgh need not be mentioned in this connection.

A Boston clergyman expresses the belief that every member of the last Congress "is destitute of experimental religion." Perhaps. Certainly the back-paysters were destitute of experimental honesty.

A Virginia paper stigmatizes the Washington *Republican* as "one of the lyingest journals that ever disgraced the American Republic." It has probably been telling some unpleasant things about the chivalry.

And now Chicago expects another religious sensation, because a Presbyterian clergyman preached last Sunday that the virtuous heathen will be saved. But what would become of the better sort of Chicagoans, else?

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is reported to continue quite unmanned by the rejection of her application to Congress.

J. R. Brown, the mind reader, has electrified New York. All the great dailies have written him up by columns, and the *Graphic* photographs him. He is quite a marvel to the learned men of Gotham.

The Detroit *Free Press* professes to have discovered a young lady who blushes, goes to bed at nine, eats heartily, speaks plain English, respects her mother, doesn't want to marry a lord, and knows how to cook. We don't believe a word of it.

A little fellow tumbled into the fountain and managed to crawl out before any one reached him, Pale and dripping he was put to bed, and when his mother requested the young man to thank God for saving him, Young America answered: "I 'spose God did save me, but then I held on to the grass, too."

Harry Wright, a Long Branch porter, has become the surprised possessor of $20,000. A gentleman recently presented him with a part of a ticket for the Havana lottery, procured at the principal office in the United States, the firm of Taylor Bros., Wall street, New York. The ticket won; and the gentleman cashed it, and gave Harry Wright smashes baggage no more.

The Mar family, of Michigan, have come much exercised of late over the announcement of an immense fortune, to the amount of £64,000,000, awaiting a claimant in Scotland, where an old gentleman of that name left it a number of years since for the American branch of the family. On September 1, all the Mars, from A to Z, will meet at Lansing for a council of investigation on the real estate question.

A Southern paper speaks of Generals Albert Sidney and Joseph E. Johnston as "the two illustrious kinsmen, of the same mistake. General A. S. Johnston's father was a Connecticut man by birth, having been born in Litchfield, in that State. General Sidney Johnston was born in Mason county, Kentucky. General J. E. Johnston is a son of the old Revolutionary patriot, Judge Peter Johnston, of Virginia, and was born in Prince Edward county, of that State. If there was any blood relationship between them it is not known.

A gentleman lost his hat the other day from the balcony of the little hut on the brink of the Kauterskill Falls, Catskill. He went down all those little steps to the bottom, and in searching for the lost article found a pocket-book containing nearly one hundred dollars, probably lost in the same manner. He considers himself repaid, and will remain at Catskill longer than he had originally intended. Now, all those who visit the hut throw their hats over the falls and then descend to search for gold watches, pocket books, diamonds, etc.

A report of the proceedings of the Ohio Democratic Convention says that "Mr. Pendleton was received with tumultuous applause." Tumultuous is good. It was the applause of a mob, and not of a party.

A young lady named Dunkelberger was drowned in the river at Selinsgrove on Tuesday. She was in bathing with a party of females, and she got beyond her depth, and no one present was able to rescue her.

A Pottstown jeweler heard strange noises issuing from an old clock in his store, and thought it was haunted. After the noise had continued for nearly two days, the time piece was opened and out jumped a cat.

The alumni and friends of Waynesburg College are concerting measures for the erection of a monument to the late Mrs. M. K. B. Miller, principal for many years of the female department of that institution.

An advertisement in the Parkersburg hotel contains the following extraordinary statement concerning a horse: "'And it' can still show a speed that will put all the Hambletonians and Mambrinos to the *blush.*"

The editor of a country exchange, drumming up delinquent subscribers for "back pay," intimates that he will be glad to get "flour, corn, corn meal, oats, coal and quite a number of other eatables too numerous to mention."

Mr. Richabad, aged fifty-five, promised to marry Catharine Shaeffer, a peanut woman of Reading, over whose head thirty-five summers have passed, but failed to do so. Catharine now brings suit for $5,000 for breach of promise.

A Tioga county hard drinker turned over a new leaf, six years ago, and put a penny into a box for every drink he would have taken. He opened the box the other day, counted the pennies, and found he had missed 1,287 drinks.

The Reading *Times* is authority for the statement that an Allentown man made a wager of $6,000 that he could eat fifty quarts of peanuts at one sitting of twenty-five hours, but died at the end of fifteen hours, having got away with forty quarts.

Mr. Hipple, residing at the Falls of Schuylkill, recently took with rod and line a rock fish below the mouth of the Wissahickon, weighing ten and-a-half pounds, and in the same location, some days after, a catfish weighing over four pounds and measuring five inches across the head.

A niece of Mr. A. B. Barnett, of Ryerson's Station, Greene county, was bitten by a dog two years ago. On Monday, 13th inst., symptoms of hydrophobia were developed, and at last accounts the young lady was suffering the most acute agony, with no prospect of recovery from the terrible disease.

Three steers were found dead in the hills toward Mount Hope, Lebanon county, a few days ago. They belonged to Mr. Kremer. They were found near a stump, which they had been goring until their horns were broken. As the hydrophobia excitement is prevailing in the neighborhood, the report is that the steers died from that disease.

A few evenings ago the saw mill of Samuel McNutt, of Green township, Indiana county, was totally destroyed by fire, with three million feet of lumber that was about the mill at the time. The heaviest losers are Peter L. Johnston, Wm. J. Fleming, Mr. McNutt, and Daniel Cameron. The fire was caused by a spark from the engine. The entire loss amounted to about $15,000. No insurance.

On Friday last, Mr. Bemis, Superintendent of the Glen Mills (Delaware county), government "greenback" paper mills, in obedience to orders from Washington, discharged twenty-seven of his lady employees, owing to some of the work of that institution being transferred to Washington. In accordance with the recent act of Congress, each of the discharged parties was given a check for two months advance salary.

Allentown tells a story of a twenty-five year old gander, which the owner killed. It required three days to pull the feathers off the gander, and that could only be accomplished with a pair of tweezers. When the fowl had been cooked or boiled for two days, a party of eleven dined off its meat for three successive days, at the conclusion of which there was nearly as much gander left as when the meal was first begun.

An accident happened at St. Nicholas, on the 15th inst., by which Mr. William Heiser, of Mahony City, lost his life. He was engaged in repairing the shaft of the breaker, when a plank fell from the top of the shaft, a distance of ninety feet, striking him on the head and crushing his skull. His sons, who were working with him, immediately put him in a carriage and started to take him home. He died on the way.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says: Delaware township boasts of an old soldier named George Leisure, who served under the first Napoleon in some of his memorable campaigns. He is a native of the Department of the Lower Rhine; was drafted in 1813; was grenadier of the 144th regiment Cohorte. He was in the battles of Leutzen, Katzbach, Montmartre, Paris and Waterloo. He is now in his eighty-third year, and from all appearances has yet a good lease of life.

The *Venango* (Franklin) *Citizen* says: Last week P. R. Gray, Esq., resigned the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, which position he has filled with ability and to the satisfaction of the Revenue Department of the Government, for nearly five years. A few weeks since Mr. Gray was appointed Superintendent of the Eclipse Oil Works, in this city, and will give his entire attention to the duties of that position. The company could not have selected a more energetic or competent Superintendent.

Dr. Henry Coppee has tendered his resignation as President of Lehigh University. He has held that position for eight years. This retirement is proposed in order for the Doctor to gain time for the prosecution of historical researches, and the preparation of a work upon which, at the intervals of his academic duties, he has for some time been engaged. The trustees will accept the resignation upon the condition that he will still retain his connection with the institution as a professor or lecturer.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of the 16th inst., says: Mrs. Barbara Dehart died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Elias Michael, on Race street, in this city, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years and six months. Mrs. D. had ten children, five of whom are living, forty-two grand children, seventy-seven great grand children and one great great grand child, most of whom reside in this city. She was born two years before the Declaration of Independence. She has been blind for about twenty years.

Reading may boast of having one of the greatest scoundrels unhung. Two little girls, each about ten years of age, went to a jewelry store on Penn street and inquired for brass rings. A salesman in attendance told them to go to an iron store, and if they did not get any there they should come back, and he would give them rings. The children soon returned, when the employee in the jewelry store placed in the hand of one of them three pennies, the middle one of which was heated *red hot*, and burned the palm of her hand so deep and severely that a large abscess formed and required the attendance of the family physician.

STATE NEWS.

Waynesburg has the "railroad fever" badly.

A muck bar iron mill is being built in Lebanon.

There were eighteen deaths in Reading, last week.

Greene county's blackberry crop is said to be immense.

The Lock Haven shoe factory resumes operations this week.

Norristown expects to have an opera house by the holidays.

Mechanics' wages in Reading average from $11 92 to $15 56 per week.

Allentown furnacemen have $75,000 worth of pig metal on hand.

A Reading councilman was arrested and fined for cruelly treating his horse.

The Pottstown Iron Company have recommenced manufacturing operations.

Seven ducks of Pottstown clubbed together during the past season and laid 742 eggs.

A school house in Scranton was set on fire by some miscreant, July 14, and entirely destroyed.

Mr. H. F. Cochran, late of the Mt. Pleasant *Journal*, has bought the Downingtown *Independent*.

Harry Heller, aged nine years, was drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill river at Reading, on the 15th inst.

The family of Mr. D. W. Barr, of Reading, were poisoned by eating cheese last week. All were sick, but none died.

The soldiers' orphans in the various Schools and Homes in this State will enter upon their summer vacation on the 20th inst.

Mice got into an organ belonging to a gentleman at Bell's Mills, Blair county, and put a final stop to the use of its eight stops.

Mrs. William S. Wilson, of Arnot, Tioga county, rendered her six children motherless, last week, by pouring kerosene into the stove.

A boy of three years, Max Warnsth by name, fell into the water at the Erie docks on the night of the 15th inst., and was drowned.

A child was recently born in Philadelphia having the whole of the teeth in the upper jaw perfectly developed, and four of those of the lower jaw.

An engineer on the Pittsburgh Division caught a pike in the Conemaugh river, with hook and line, which weighed seventeen and a half pounds.

The office of the Kutztown *Journal* was struck by lightning on the 11th inst., badly frightening the editor and employees, and breaking eighteen panes of glass in the windows.

The following named circuses are exhibiting in this State just now: Bailey & Co.'s, Oriental; Dan Rice's; Howell & Co.'s; Seils Bros., the Southern; Warner & Henderson's, and W. W. Cole's.

A fellow named John Henry Mohamer was arrested at Millersburg, Dauphin county, for endeavoring to spread the small-pox at Lykens by distributing scabs from a victim of the loathsome disease.

A young lady named Dunkelberger was drowned in the river at Selinsgrove on Tuesday. She was in bathing with a party of females, and she got beyond her depth, and no one present was able to rescue her.

A Pottstown jeweler heard strange noises issuing from an old clock in his store, and thought it was haunted. After the noise had continued for nearly two days, the time piece was opened and out jumped a cat.

The alumni and friends of Waynesburg College are concerting measures for the erection of a monument to the late Mrs. M. K. B. Miller, principal for many years of the female department of that institution.

An advertisement in the Parkersburg hotel contains the following extraordinary statement concerning a horse: "'And it' can still show a speed that will put all the Hambletonians and Mambrinos to the *blush.*"

The editor of a country exchange, drumming up delinquent subscribers for "back pay," intimates that he will be glad to get "flour, corn, corn meal, oats, coal and quite a number of other eatables too numerous to mention."

Mr. Richabad, aged fifty-five, promised to marry Catharine Shaeffer, a peanut woman of Reading, over whose head thirty-five summers have passed, but failed to do so. Catharine now brings suit for $5,000 for breach of promise.

A Tioga county hard drinker turned over a new leaf, six years ago, and put a penny into a box for every drink he would have taken. He opened the box the other day, counted the pennies, and found he had missed 1,287 drinks.

The Reading *Times* is authority for the statement that an Allentown man made a wager of $6,000 that he could eat fifty quarts of peanuts at one sitting of twenty-five hours, but died at the end of fifteen hours, having got away with forty quarts.

Mr. Hipple, residing at the Falls of Schuylkill, recently took with rod and line a rock fish below the mouth of the Wissahickon, weighing ten and-a-half pounds, and in the same location, some days after, a catfish weighing over four pounds and measuring five inches across the head.

A niece of Mr. A. B. Barnett, of Ryerson's Station, Greene county, was bitten by a dog two years ago. On Monday, 13th inst., symptoms of hydrophobia were developed, and at last accounts the young lady was suffering the most acute agony, with no prospect of recovery from the terrible disease.

Three steers were found dead in the hills toward Mount Hope, Lebanon county, a few days ago. They belonged to Mr. Kremer. They were found near a stump, which they had been goring until their horns were broken. As the hydrophobia excitement is prevailing in the neighborhood, the report is that the steers died from that disease.

A few evenings ago the saw mill of Samuel McNutt, of Green township, Indiana county, was totally destroyed by fire, with three million feet of lumber that was about the mill at the time. The heaviest losers are Peter L. Johnston, Wm. J. Fleming, Mr. McNutt, and Daniel Cameron. The fire was caused by a spark from the engine. The entire loss amounted to about $15,000. No insurance.

On Friday last, Mr. Bemis, Superintendent of the Glen Mills (Delaware county), government "greenback" paper mills, in obedience to orders from Washington, discharged twenty-seven of his lady employees, owing to some of the work of that institution being transferred to Washington. In accordance with the recent act of Congress, each of the discharged parties was given a check for two months advance salary.

Allentown tells a story of a twenty-five year old gander, which the owner killed. It required three days to pull the feathers off the gander, and that could only be accomplished with a pair of tweezers. When the fowl had been cooked or boiled for two days, a party of eleven dined off its meat for three successive days, at the conclusion of which there was nearly as much gander left as when the meal was first begun.

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